A L Bancroft & Co
Pr Market St Co

The Yolo Democrat.

VOL VII. WOODLAND, YOLO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA: FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1874. NO. 37.

The Yolo Democrat.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY

WM. SAUNDERS,

Editor and Proprietor.

Office—Freeman's Block, cor. 1st and Main Sts.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

One copy, one year.....$4 00
" six months.....2 00
" three months.....1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (9 lines or less), first insertion..$1 50
Each subsequent insertion.....1 00

A liberal discount made from above rates to quarterly or yearly advertisers.

Legal advertising at rates established by law.

Star (*) notices in the local department, ten cents a line for the first and five cts. a line for each subsequent insertion.

☞ All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, AND FANCY GOODS.

SCHOOL BOOKS, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,

Stationery and Musical Instruments, Etc.

AT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF

G. W. GREENE,

MAIN STREET,

Nearly opposite the Capital Hotel, Woodland, is the place to find an assortment in the above lines. An inspection of my stock is respectfully requested.

Besides a large stock of Watches, Clocks, Gold, Silver and Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, Lamps, Toys and Fancy Goods, I have all the Public School, College and Text Books required; also Religious and Miscellaneous Works, Music, Books, etc.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired in a satisfactory manner and on short notice.

AGENCY OF THE

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

je5-3m

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. & MISS PORTER

having purchased the stock and business of Mmes. WILLIARD AND PHILLIPS in the above line, desire to inform the public of the fact, and at the same time solicit the patronage of the Ladies of Woodland and vicinity.

A New Stock of Millinery

Has already been added, so that we can supply anything in that line promptly, and we believe to the satisfaction of everyone who calls upon us. We shall aim to keep the latest styles of goods, and sell them at reasonable prices.

Dressmaking

Will also be a prominent feature with us, in which we feel confident we can please both in style and prices.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

The ladies are respectfully invited to give us a call, examine our goods and leave their orders.

MRS. W. W. PORTER & CO.

Woodland, Sept. 11th, 1873. je12-3m

A SUCCESSFUL INVENTION.

RUNNEL & COOPER'S

Tunnel Clothes Washer!

J. C. SMITH,

Of Woodland, has purchased the right for selling the above machine in Yolo County and has introduced it to some extent in this place.

For Sale at Porter & Co's Store.

Machine and Family Right, $6.

Address, J. C. SMITH,

jy24-3m Woodland.

BROOKLYN HOTEL,

BUSH STREET,

BETWEEN MONTGOMERY AND SANSOME,

Adjoining the New Mercantile Library,

SAN FRANCISCO.

TERMS: $2 PER DAY.

KELLY & ANDREWS,

PROPRIETORS.

The Coach, plainly marked "BROOKLYN HOTEL," will be at the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, to convey guests to the Hotel, free of charge. jy24-3m

NEW

Shaving and Hair-Dressing

SALOON,

HUMMEL BROS., Proprietors,

One Door East of Yolo Market,

MAIN STREET, - - WOODLAND.

All work in the Tonsorial line warranted to please.

☞ Orders for Ladies' Hair Work received and promptly attended to by an accomplished Ladies' Hair-Dresser.

WM. HUMMEL,
my6-3m P. HUMMEL.

CRAFT HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND,

FRANK FRARY, Proprietor.

Everything new and modern in style. The table will be furnished with the best in the market. Meals will be furnished and the house kept

On the European Plan.

The proprietor is a successful caterer to the public wants, and will give entire satisfaction to all who favor the Craft Hotel with their patronage.

Terms Reasonable.

☞ Free conveyance to and from the cars. je19-tf

CHANGED HANDS!

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE HOTEL

Has changed proprietors. FURNISS & BEMIS will run this hotel

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN!

Furniss, who is well and favorably known throughout the county as a first-class hotel man, will personally superintend the Dining Room and Cooking Department, and assures his guests that no pains will be spared in making this the most pleasant hotel in Woodland.

jy3-3m FURNISS & BEMIS.

L. MACHEFERT,

WATCHMAKER —AND— JEWELER.

Now Sole Proprietor of the Jewelry business of

RUGGLES & MACHEFERT,

Main Street, Woodland.

Has the Largest Assortment of

Clocks, Gents' and Ladies' Gold Watches, American and Swiss Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Pins, Bracelets, Earrings, etc.

Silver and Silver-plated Ware,

Knives, Pistols, Guns, Ammunition, Toys and Fancy Goods,

—AND IS THE—

Agent in Woodland for the Florence Sewing Machine.

P. S.—All Watch and Jewelry Repairs guaranteed satisfactory. my15-3m

YOLO POULTRY YARDS.

J. F. FRIGGENS,

IMPORTER AND BREEDER OF

HIGH-CLASS POULTRY.

The undersigned is largely engaged in all its branches, dealing in both fancy and common breeds. I have for sale very fine

BUFF COCHINS, LIGHT BRAMAS, And HOUDANS,

All the Common Breeds bought and sold.

Orders addressed to me at Woodland will meet with prompt attention.

Cash must accompany orders.

J. F. FRIGGENS,

Opposite Porter's store, Main st., Woodland. jy24-3m

The Woman's Friend!

Another lot of those celebrated

STEAM WASHERS

Which rival all kinds of Washing Machines has arrived. Men who wish to make continual peace with their wives and daughters should not fail to avail themselves of the present opportunity of taking one home. No wash-board; no hard rubbing; does not tear clothes; washes with steam, and no labor whatever; fits any stove; put it on after breakfast is ready, and by the time you get the dishes washed your washing is completed; (and right here, ladies, let me say all it lacks is it will not iron.) I do not ask you to buy if it will not prove to your satisfaction an indispensable machine.

Give it a fair trial, according to instructions, before giving your decision, and if you find you are determined not to be suited, return, and no charges. I could give you many good testimonials, but as my Washer sells entirely on its own merits, I ask none. For curtains and flannels, fine lace collars, etc., this would be a Cheap Washer if it would do no more. It certainly does all claimed for it. Sold at

West'n Union Telegraph Office,

MAIN STREET, BY

M. BOUNDS.

PRICE, - ELEVEN DOLLARS.

my8-3m

DAILY INDEPENDENT EXPRESS —AND— STAGE LINE!

The undersigned have made arrangements for running a Daily Stage (Sundays excepted) from Woodland to

CACHEVILLE, DUNNIGAN'S AND THE OHIO HOUSE,

As follows:

Leave Woodland at half-past Six A.M.
Leave Ohio House at half-past One P.M.

First-class accommodations for Passengers, whose comfort will always be considered.

All business matters will be promptly and carefully attended to.

Two Stages will be kept on the route, one going one way, and the other the other way each day.

Principal Office at Clark's Stables, West Main street, Woodland.

N.B.—Travelers can be accommodated with boarding and rooms at our house adjoining the Stage office, in Woodland.

Also, first-class accommodation for teams.

W. M. GOODIN & SON, Proprietors.

jy3 3m

C. L. BEACH.

(Late of BEACH, SOVEREIGN & CO.) will continue the business of manufacturing

Wagons, Carriages & Buggies!

He will hereafter be found in the blacksmith shop of D. Dunphey, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Main street, Woodland.

MR. BEACH is an old and experienced workman at the business, and he has now a large stock of new material, selected with care and especially adapted to this market.

GENERAL JOBBING

Done at reasonable rates. Call and leave your orders and they will be promptly filled.

☞ By strict attention to business I hope to continue to receive a liberal share of patronage. I have for sale, at good bargains, a number of

Header Wagons, Spring Wagons, Buggies and Lumber Wagons

of my own manufacture, and made of the best of seasoned material. C. L. BEACH.

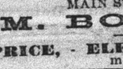
my6-3m

Independent Express and

ACCOMMODATION TO

LANGVILLE,

VIA COTTONWOOD.



We have established an Independent Express and Accommodation Line to Langville, at the mouth of Capay Valley, via Cottonwood, for the benefit of the traveling public, running one conveyance daily (Sunday excepted), as follows: Leaves Woodland every morning at 7 o'clock. Returning, leaves Langville at 12:15 P.M., arriving at Woodland at 3 P.M., making connection with the 3½ P.M. train for the south.

OFFICES, at the City Livery Stable, Woodland; at Levy's Store, at Langville, and at the Postoffice at Cottonwood, where all orders left will be promptly attended to.

JAMES McHENRY, Propr.

Woodland, April 23d, 1874. jy24-3m

O'BRIEN'S

SALOON and RESTAURANT,

CACHEVILLE,

BLIND AUGUST, Proprietor.

MEALS, Twenty-five cents, furnished at all hours; also, the best

WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS. my15-3m

J. C. BALL,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND COMMISSIONER IN BANKRUPTCY,

OFFICE—Over Freeman's Store, Cor. First and Main street, Woodland, Cal. jy17-3m

A. B. MERING, M.D.,

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Those formerly occupied by Dr. D. Ray. Orders left at the Drug store of Ruggles & Reindollar will be promptly attended to. jy17-3m

FROST & BUSH,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Bank Building, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. Attend to all business of the profession. Particular attention given to Land cases, Conveyancing, Settlement of Estates of deceased persons, etc. jy10-3m

DR. E. L. PARRAMORE.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Is permanently located at Woodland, Yolo County. Calls promptly attended to. Leave orders at Simpson's Drug Store. jy10-3m

J. LAMBERT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Will practice in all the Courts of the State. Office: over Nicklesburg Bros.' store, Main street, Woodland, Yolo County, Cal. je19

DR. E. A. GORDON,

KNIGHTS LANDING,

Offers his professional services to the citizens of that vicinity. Orders left at P. S. Glasscock's Drug Store will be promptly attended to. je12-3m

DR. GEORGE H. JACKSON,

SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,

OFFICE—In Bynum & Co's Drug Store, corner of Main and Railroad streets, Woodland. RESIDENCE—Second street, between Lincoln and Oak avenues. je12-3m

THOMAS ROSS, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON & ACCOUCHEUR,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office, over Nickles burg's store. Residence, Front street, immediately west of College Chapel. je12

M. GARDNER, M.D.C.M.,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, Etc.,

Graduate of McGill University, Montreal; is permanently located at Davisville, Cal., and will respond to calls promptly. je12

ARMSTRONG & HINKSON,

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

Office, Fifth street, between I and J, adjoining Sacramento Savings Bank, SACRAMENTO. [3m

je12

F. E. BAKER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT-LAW,

Office at Court House, Woodland. je6-3m

PRATHER & PLOMTEAUX,

DENTISTS,

Have removed to their new rooms in Odd Fellows' Block, cor. Main and First streets. Office Hours—8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. je5

DR. C. P. GETTIER,

DENTAL ROOMS, BANK BUILDING, MAIN ST (Over Frost & Bush's Law Office.)

Dental Surgery in all cases skillfully performed. Diseases of the mouth and offensive breath cured. Mechanical Dentistry done in the best style of the art. Teeth Extracted without Pain. All Operations Warranted. my28-3m

W. A. HENRY,

CONVEYANCER AND AUCTIONEER,

Deeds, Mortgages, Bonds, Notes and Accounts Drawn in legal form. Loans negotiated. Highest price paid for County Warrants. OFFICE—In Court House, Woodland. my22

CREED HAYMOND,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

Office over Gillig, Mott & Co's, No. 53 J street, Sacramento. Residence, Golden Eagle Hotel. my21-3m

STERLING G. HARPER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Office in new brick building, next door west of the old Bank, Woodland, Cal. my 13-3m

W. R. HINKSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fifth street, bet. I and J, Sacramento. In Office with Armstrong & Hinkson. my13

DR. B. H. PEIRSON,

PHYSISICIAN AND SURGEON,

Office, corner College and Main streets, Woodland. Office hours, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 to 9 P. M., unless professionally engaged. my8-3m

JAMES JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND

COURT COMMISSIONER FOR YOLO CO.

Office up stairs, in old Bank building, Woodland. my8-3m

L. FRIEL,

COUNTY SURVEYOR.

OFFICE—In the Court House, Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal. Will attend promptly to surveying in all parts of the county. my1-3m

BANK OF WOODLAND.

WOODLAND, CAL.

Capital Stock $500.000.

J. D. STEPHENS.....PRESIDENT.
F. S. FREEMAN...VICE PRESIDENT.
C. W. BUSH.....CASHIER.

Money Loaned on Real Estate, Personal or Collateral Security.

Discount days, Tuesdays and Fridays.

Exchange Furnished on Sacramento, San Francisco, and Eastern and European Cities.

Collections promptly attended to at all available points.

☞ County Warrants purchased, and Greenbacks and all kinds of Government Securities bought and sold. Papers, and all kinds of valuables, securely kept, free of charge. je5

M. W. THOMAS,

GENERAL COLLECTING —AND— INSURANCE AGENT

OFFICE:

At Reindollar's Drug Store,

WOODLAND, CAL.

Having been for several months past successfully engaged in the above lines of business, I have determined to continue the same permanently. Prompt attention given to collecting Notes, Accounts, etc.

Fire and Life Insurance

Policies issued in reliable companies at reasonable rates.

Business attended to with dispatch in town or country.

☞ Orders left at the Store will receive immediate attention.

WOODLAND, November 5th, 1873. my7-3m2p

Revival of the Sedition Law.

[From the N. Y. Sunday Mercury.]

Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, made his name notoriously infamous by urging in the Senate during the last days of the session the adoption of a measure, in the form of an additional section to an act regulating the practice generally in United States Courts, which would have subjected every newspaper in the country to a malicious prosecution for libel in the city of Washington. The vile purpose was at once exposed by Senators Bayard and Thurman, and there was manliness enough left among Republican Senators to trample the dastardly proposition under foot as soon as made aware of its true character. What blustering Carpenter failed to accomplish the wily Poland from Vermont foisted upon the lower House, and it finally slipped through the Senate without detection. The law as it passed sails under false pretences, inasmuch as it simply extends the powers granted to the United States District and Circuit Courts in trials for common offences, by a particular section of the Judiciary act of 1789, to the Courts of the District of Columbia. This is the gist of the whole law, and therein lies the infamy, because by it the Washington Courts have acquired the power to issue warrants of arrest to all parts of the Union, drag editors from their homes, transport them in chains to the cells of their prisons, and there try and convict them by venal judges and mercenary juries. This is the worst attack ever made, since the Sedition laws of 1798, upon the liberty of the press, and we are glad to perceive that, outside of a small ring of journals without character and influence, the entire press of the country, without distinction of party, is unanimous in denouncing it. The new law is even more infamous than its predecessor under the elder Adams. The Sedition law was a bold, outspoken measure, adopted openly to muzzle the press. It said in so many words that to speak, write or print in disrespectful or defamatory terms of the Congress and its members, of the President, or any other officer of the Federal Government, was a crime. There was at least some courage in this attempt to subvert the freedom of speech and of the press, and not that mean, low, sneaking spirit of the coward which prompted the enactment of the last Congress, and which seeks to reach the same object by indirection. Moreover, the act of 1798 gave jurisdiction to the courts of the district only where the alleged offence was committed; and in this again it is the superior of the present law, which would make a Washington Court alone the supreme tribunal to punish editors and correspondents for daring to expose the rascalities and knavishness of public functionaries. The Alien and Sedition laws of the last century sounded the death knell of their authors, the Federalists. No severer weapon, no more telling one, was used by the Jeffersonians in the memorable campaign of 1800 than these very laws against the liberty of the citizen and of the press. The graphic story told at that time by a Mr. Ritter, the editor of a Reading, Pa., journal, of his imprisonment, of his being publicly whipped at the post, and of his printing material seized and destroyed, all under sentence of a court, for having severely criticised the acts of some Government officer, was the most influential electioneering document issued. The law put upon the statute book at the last session of Congress cannot fail to have a similar effect, and the first editor arrested, tried, and convicted under it will have done his country a great service by arousing, through his fate, the universal indignation of the people against the cringing knaves who abuse the seat of power at Washington.

THE FIRST CELEBRATION.—The first Fourth of July celebration was in Philadelphia, in 1777. The young Congress was in session there and a resolution was adopted to adjourn over the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and have a dinner. On the morning of the Fourth they went on board of a frigate in the harbor and a salute was fired. John Adams described the proceedings in a letter to his daughter. "When we returned to the landing," says his account, we were saluted with cheers from every ship's galley, and boat in the river. The wharves and shores were lined with a vast concourse of people, all shouting and huzzaing in such a manner which gave great joy to every friend to this country and the utmost terror and dismay to every lurking Tory. The Congressional dinner was at the City Tavern. Volleys were fired between every toast by a company of soldiers drawn up before the tavern. Music was furnished by a band of Hessians captured at Trenton. Detachments of troops on their way to camp were paraded and interviewed on the common. In the evening I was walking about the streets for a little fresh air and exercise, and was surprised to find the whole city lighting up their candles at the windows. I walked most of the evening and I think it was the most splendid illumination I ever saw. A few surly houses were dark, but the lights were very universal considering the lateness of the design and the suddenness of the execution. I was amazed at the universal joy and alacrity that was discovered and at the brilliancy and splendor of every part of the joyful exhibition. I had forgotten the ringing of bels all day and evening, and the bonfires in the streets, and the fireworks played off. Had Gen. Howe been here in disguise, or his master, this show would have given them the heartache.

USE FOR OLD CANS.—The nuisance is old tin cans; fruit, vegetable or oyster cans. Throw them in the fire and let them unsolder, punch holes through each of the four corners, large enough —take a piece of twine put through the holes and tie the can together. Set it on a piece of board or shingle, cut just large enough for it to rest upon. Fill up the can with prepared soil, and you have a superb pot or can to start flowers or other plants in. When your plants are large enough to put out dig a hole large enough to set the can in, cut the string and it flies open, slip it over the plant, fill up with dirt, and your plant won't know it has been disturbed. The old way sometimes ruins the plants by jarring the pots to loosen the dirt so that it will come out. With the cans, I have never lost any, nor even checked their growth in the least. I even start poppys, larkspurs, etc., in them.

Lamb's Blood Injected into the Veins of a Woman.

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* records the third successful experiment in the transfusion of the blood of a lamb to a human being. The first two patients operated upon were consumptives. The fortunate issue of these individual cases induced the physicians to test it again, the patient being a German woman, in apregnant state. This renders the transfusion of additional importance, as it makes it the first recorded case wherein a pregnant patient submitted to such treatment. She had been suffering from *anæmia* and general debility for some time, and, as her confinement approached, it was evident that ordinary means would be inadequate, and that something more potent than the usual tonic would be required to aid her. Hence it was concluded that transfusion was the best that could be done in the premises. As in the previous cas,es a young and healthy lamb was procured; tied firmly to an oblong board; its carotid artery opened; a vein in the forearm of the woman similary laid bare; a canula entered in each, and connected with a gutta-percha hose or canad; the ends of both loosened simultaneously; and then commenced the flow of the elixir of life. The flowing in this case continued for three minutes—longer by several seconds than anything of the kind ever recorded by the well-known Dr. Hasse, of Germany, or any one else. For the better performance of the action, and as an improvement on the instruments first in use, the physicians had supplied themselves with finer pointed canulæ and thus rendered the chances of permitting air to enter the patient's veins all the fewer. As has been intimated, twenty-two ounces of blood were injected into the veins of Mrs. Weisbach. This may seem incredible, but it seems indisputable. The sensations which attended the operation were marked as being unlike any of those noted in the previous cases. The patient had slight lightness in the head which was followed by vomiting. When these symptoms were remarked, some of the visitors were alarmed, fearing fatal results; but the operators assured them that no such thought need be entertained for a moment. The patient at last accounts, was rapidly recovering, being able to walk.

BIBLICAL DISCOVERIES.—A prisoner condemned to solitary confinement, obtained a copy of the Bible, and by three years careful study, obtained the following facts: The Bible contains 3,586,589 letters, 773,692 words, 31,174 verses, 1,189 chapters, and 66 books. The word *and* occurs 46,277 times. The word *Lord* occurs 1,185 times. The word *reverend* occurs but once, which is in the 9th verse of the 11th Psalm. The middle verse is the 8th verse of the 118th Psalm. The 21st verse of the 7th chapter of Ezra contains all the letters of the alphabet except the letter J. The finest chapter to read is the 26th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. The 10th chapter II Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The longest verse is the 9th verse of the 8th chapter of Esther. The shortest verse is the 35th verse of the 11th chapter of St. John. The 8th, 15th, 21st and 31st verses of the 107th Psalm are alike. Each verse of the 136th Psalm ends alike. There are no words or names of more than six syllables.

IRRIGATED LANDS.—The S. F. *Post* says: There has been considerable activity in the market for irrigated lands since the party of capatalists connected with the San Joaquin and King's River Canal and Irrigation Company visited Badger's Flat last month, as described in the *Post*. Welcome, after taking off his 75-bushel crop, has sold his land (320 acres) to Richard R. Wilson, the sheepman, at $38 an acre. Samuel Fowler, after taking off his crop, has sold to a Mr. Drummond 100 acres at $25 an acre. John Fowler has sold to Mr. Chandos Superintendent of the Canal Company's farm, 320 acres at $36 an acre. Jordon still holds his land. Clarke has refused $40 an acre for his tract of 160 acres. Two years ago this land could not be sold for $3 an acre. Since then these parties have spent five or six dollars an acre in ditching, and $1.50 for water, and taken off crops of 40 to 70 bushels of wheat an acre. In short the Canal Company has enriched these men beyond all their most sanguine expectations.

DEAD DUCKS.—The Sacramento *Record* says that Luttrell is "about the deadest of all dead ducks." To which the Santa Clara *Argus* adds: "We are aware that the polecats of the California press have been pursuing Luttrell ever since he has been in Congress, but although they have befouled him with their perfume they have failed even to ruffle his feathers; and he is still not only a duck but full of lusty life and in splendid voice to warn the people of all attempts of the coyotes, foxes and polecats to despoil the national poultry-yard." Mr. Luttrell will be returned to Congress from this district by an overwhelming majority, unless, indeed, the people should conclude that his uncompromising honesty, sterling integrity and never-flagging-industry could accomplish more for the public good by succeeding Booth as Governor. In that event he will sweep the State by twenty thousand majority.

A MICHIGAN PIGEON ROOST.—Imagine, if you can, a tract of land about sixteen miles long and three wide, where every bough is occupied by a dozen nests and a hundred birds, where the air whirrs from dawn till dark with ceaseless wings going and coming, where the flights that settle cover square acres with a living carpet, where from 250 to 400 men have for six weeks or more been engaged in trapping and killing without cessation or let, and yet not made the numbers appreciably less; imagine fifty square miles of pigeons, and that is the scene. As the old birds leave or are destroyed by millions, millions of young ones take the wing, and almost daily armies of reinforcements fly northward from far-away Kentucky and Missouri, the beat of whose wings and whose countless numbers obscure the sky and emit a hollow roar as if a tornado or thunder storm were approaching.

THE instruments to be used by the United States expedition for observing the transit of Venus have arrived in San Francisco. They filled two cars and half of another, the overland freight on them costing $2,000.

A Pennsylvania Judge on "Local Option."

The constitutionality of the "Local Option" law is denied by Chief Justice Read, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He holds that the Legislature cannot delegate its power to make laws. Following is an abstract of the Judge's opinion:

Nearly twenty-six years ago this Court held, in Parker vs. The Commonwealth, that the act of April 7th, 1846, entitled "An Act authorizing the citizens of certain counties to decide by ballot whether the sale of vinous and spiritous liquors shall be continued, in said counties," to be unconstitutional and void. The opinion delivered by Judge Bell, was a very able one, and was concurred in by Chief Justice Gibson and Judge Rogers. "Mindful," says Judge Bell, "of the ancient institutions of the country, and following the examples of the Federal Constitution, the people of Pennsylvania, when ordaining and establishing a fundamental system for the government of the Commonwealth, decreed that the legislative power *shall* be vested in the General Assembly, to consist of a Senate and House of Representitives, to be elected at stated periods by the citizens of the respective counties. They thus solemny and emphatically divested themselves of all right directly to make or declare the law, or to interfere with the ordinary legislation of the State, otherwise than in the manner pointed out in Article IX, section 20, which declares: "The citizens have a right, in a peaceble manner to assemble together for the common good, and to apply to those invested with the power of government for redress of grievances or other purposes, by petition, redress or remonstrance." This provision, which found a place in the Constitution of 1790, was reiterated and re-established in the amended Constitution of 1838, adopted by a vote of the whole people; thus conclusively showing that the experiences of nearly half a century had worked no change in the sentiment which loged the legislatve authority of the Common wealth in *selected and responsible bodies of men*, liable to the *animadversions* of their constituents, as the only safe depository of this sovereign power." The legislative power thus exclusively vested in the General Assembly, the Court expressly held, could not be delegated by the Legislature, "even to the people themselves; for they have forbidden it by the solemn expression of their will, that the legislative power *shall* be vested in the General Assembly; much less can it be relinquished to a *portion* of the people, who cannot even claim to be exclusive depositories of that part of the sovereignty. In 5 Watts & Sargeant, 283, Chief Justice Gibson, in a few terse words, expressed the true principle—"Under a well balanced Constitution the Legislature can no more delegate its proper funtions than can the Judiciary."

The opinion goes on to say that the Legislature of Deleware passed a Local Option law, and that the Supreme Court of that State, like the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, declared it to be unconstitutional. The opinion then says: "Two such dicisions upon a constitutional question affecting the personal rights of the citizens, and their right to follow certain trades and business should have an overwhelming authority on the case before us."

THE LAW NOT MADE BY THE LEGISLATURE.

Chief Justice Read then gives the substance of the first four sections of the Pennsylvania law, which is precisely the same as that adopted by our Legislature, and says: "By whom is this law enacted? Clearly not by the Legislature, but by the voters, without discussion, and in secret, no man knowing his next-door neighbor's vote, nor his reason for casting his ballot as he has chosen to do. The question, therefore, of license is decided by a body whom the Constitution has stripped of all legislative power or authority. This is a legislative question purely, and must be decided by the Legislative body itself, openly and publicly, and the yeas and nays may be called at the desire of any two members, and be entered on the journals. The question, shall license be issued in the Twenty-second ward, could only be decided by the legislative body who never would have answered it affirmatively. This Act is, therefore, unconstitutional and void and is covered by the two decisions of 1847.

"The fifth section makes all sales of intoxicating liquors in the Twenty-second Word crimnal offences, punishable with a fine of $50 or confinement in the House of Correction or County Jail for six months, for the first offence."

"Thus the unconstitutional surrender of legislative power to a small body of men in a contracted locality enables them to add new crimes to our Crimnal Code and to inflict on their fellow-citizens punishment of uncalled for and unwarranted severity. Still further, the power to repeal the law thus enacted by the voters of the Ward, is given to the voters every three years [the Dolly Varden Act says every two years] one of the most important functions of a legislative body.

"If this be a constitutional enactment, why may not the Legislatures confer the power upon a minority of the voters—say one-fourth—or make it depend upon the ballot of a single voter? If they can give the power to a majority, they certainly can to a minority.

"The other cases (cited in opposition) as to the removal of the county seats, the choice of sites for public buildings, or the subscriptions as to railroad stock, are mere acts of Executive administration, not laws. The present case is one of morals, of a strong prohibitory character, proscribing certain trades and business, heretofore lawful, creating new crimes, inflicting severe punishment, with a power of repeal, all dependent upon the votes of citizens of the Ward, whom the legislature has vested with the full law-making power. The object is plain, to force total abstinence upon a population of 23,000 souls.

"In 1870 the population of the city was 674,020, which is rapidly increasing, and it is clear that a prohibitory law proscribing every fluid but the waters of the Schuylkill and Delaware cannot be enforced, and it is only necessary to look at the history of such legislation in Massachusetts and its capital, the city of Boston."

THE LAW ENCOURAGES DISSIPATION, FALSEHOOD AND FRAUD.

The opinion here refers at length to the Maine and Massachusetts laws, and says: "It is notorious that liquor may be had in every hotel, restaurant and oyster saloon in Boston. The law is, in fact, a dead letter, the evil being to encourage deception, falsehood and fraud, and to accustom citizens to daily violation of law. Messrs. Reuter & Alley, of Boston, are the most extensive brewers in the United States, producing 118,000 barrels of ale per annum."

"When an investigation was set on foot into the working of the Prohibitory law in Boston, it was found that there were about 2,000 places where liquor could be obtained."

BOOTH HADN'T THE COURAGE OR INCLINATION.—Governor Dix of New York, recently vetoed the Local Option Act which passed the Legislature and gave good and sufficient reasons therefor. The *National Temperance Advocate*, a New York paper, notices that several Republican papers are "speaking with great assurance of the probable triumphant reelection of Governor Dix;" and he has "no chance of success" because "he has forfeited all claims to the support of the temperance voters of the State," and "without the aid of that element the party cannot succeed, and the leaders know it." "That veto message," it says," was an insult to the temperance sentiment of the State; and if the politicians suppose it has been so soon forgotten, or that temperance voters can be coaxed or duped into again supporting its author for Governor, they are grossly deceived."

This is the spirit of the temperance party in this State, as well as New York. Governor Booth knew this very well; though he had probably the same view of Local Option as Governor Dix. He thought best, since the Legislature had passed the law, to let them try it, and settle its constitutionality and practical efficiency as soon as possible. He did not feel called upon to bring upon himself personally the malignant hatred and virulent opposition which he knew would inevitably follow his veto of the foolish law.

Perhaps Governor Booth's course was, as far as he is peronally concerned, the wisest and best, but Governor Dix has, at the risk of personal popularity, saved the State, for a time at least, from great expense and the disgrace of such election scenes as we have recently witnessed repeatedly in this State.—*San Jose Mercury.*

DON'T BE TOO SENSITIVE.—Here is a short article we find floating around on the sea of journalism, that many men should paste in their hats and ladies on their bonnets; if room can be found on the "little duck of a thing." These people, liable to quick emotions, with sense, but not reason; showing their nature in their countenance, and often marring repose and friendship by unwarranted suspicion, are found in every place. Let them read and profit by this.

There are some people, yes, many people, always looking out for slights. They cannot carry on the daily intercourse of the family without some offense is designated. If they meet an acquaintance on the street who happens to be pre-occupied with business, they attribute his abstraction in some mode personal to themselves, and take umbrage accordingly. They lay on others the fact of their irritability. A fit of indigestion makes them see impertinence in every one they come in contact with.

Innocent persons, who never dream of giving offense, are astonished to find some unfortunate word or momentary taciturnity mistaken for an insult. To say the least, the habit is unfortunate. It is far wiser to take the more charitable view of our fellow beings, and not suppose a slight is intended unless the neglect is open and direct. After all, too, life takes its hues in a great degree from the color of our mind. If we are frank and generous the work treats us kindly. If on the contrary we are suspicious, men learn to be cold and cautious to us. Let a person get a reputation of being touchy, and everybody is under more or less constraint, and in this way the chance of imaginary offense is vastly increased.

MACHINERY WITHOUT LUBRICATION.—Our attention has been called to a recent invention, the object of which is to entirely dispense with the use of lubricants in all classes of machines, and which is now on its trial with a good prospect of success. The value of such an invention cannot be over estimated when the resulting cleanliness, saving of the cost of lubricants, and of time and attention in oiling bearings are considered. For the ordinary metal bearings are substituted others of a peculiar composition, less than half the cost of metal, but which can be turned, bored, and is otherwise susceptible of treatment similar to metal. Should this invention realize the expectations reasonably formed from its application thus far, the liability to accidents will be greatly lessened; for it is well known that these frequently occur in oil bearings. Another source of consolation will be that these new bearings are likely to find purchasers at the old metal shops, to which their more attractive looking rivals now frequently gravitate. The thanks of tho e that "go down to the sea in (steam) ships," will also be gratefully rendered to the inventor, for who has not felt nausea from those most gross and fatty smells from the engine room. As to the comparative durability of these bearings with the metal ones, it should be stated that the first bearings at Vienna, now nearly nine months in use, do not exhibit any signs of wear or deterioration.—*Colliery Guardian.*

ARTICLES FOUR THOUSAND YEARS OLD.—Of even greater interest are the house hold articles, implements of trade, food, etc., which, like the spoils of Pompeii, restore for us the domestic life of the people. Here, for instance, are cane-bottomed chairs, and workboxes 4,000 years old, yet no more dilapidated than if they came out of a garret of the last century; knives, needles, and toilet ornaments; glass bottles and drinking cups as clear, as if just blown; earthenware, glazed in blue and yellow patterns, the very counterpart of Majolica; seeds, eggs, and bread; straw baskets, and a child's ball for playing; paint-boxes with colors and brushes, and boards for games of draughts—in short, a collection almost as varied and complete as the ashes of Vesuvius preserved for us of the Græco-Roman life of the year 79 of our era. But these Egyptian relics date from, 1,000 to 3,000 years before our era began.?

The Yolo Democrat,

With Half-Sheet Supplement;

MAKING SIX PAGES EVERY WEEK.

Contains all County Official Advertisements.

WOODLAND, CAL:

Friday, July 31st, 1874.

SUICIDE.—Prof. L. Badinier committed suicide in San Francisco on the 29th by taking prussic acid.

RACES.—Goldsmith Maid defeated Fullerton and American Girl at Cleveland Thursday, in three straight heats. Time, 2:19½—2:19½—2:20.

MECHANICS' FAIR.—The Pavilion for the Mechanics' Fair in San Francisco is complete and is now ready for the reception of articles for exhibition.

FLOODS IN MORAVIA.—The London *News* of July 28th contains a special dispatch stating that the destruction of property by the floods in Moravia is immense. At last accounts 200 houses had been swept away, and the loss of life was very great.

STORMS IN OHIO AND KENTUCKY. The telegraph reports severe storms and floods in Kentucky on Sunday last; damages estimated at $100,000. In Columbus, Ohio, cellars were flooded, and two barns struck by lightening and burned during the same storm.

TERRIBLE FLOODS AND LOSS OF LIFE.—During the last week we have accounts of several very destructive floods, destructive both to life and property. One occurred at Pittsburg from the bursting of a waterspout, deluging a portion of the city and the suburbs, sweeping away buildings and everything that obstructed its course and drowning upwards of 150 persons. In Nevada there was also a similar occurence with less serious results, but many lives were lost and a great deal of property was destroyed. In other localities very severe and destructive storms are reported.

THE NEVADA DEMOCRACY.—The Democratic State Central Committee of Nevada met on the 15th inst. and called a State Convention, to meet at Carson City on the 28th of September. The committee adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That cheap transportation for both articles of consumption here and articles of production to be transported to market, is actually necessary for the well being and prosperity of the State, and that we favor the passage of a law by our next Legislature regulating the tariff of railroad freights and fares on roads in this State, preventing unjust discrimination, thus reducing the cost of living for our miners and laborers, keeping the money amongst us in legitimate trade, instead of sending it into the vaults of railroad companies.

Resolved, That we are in favor of taxing the property of railroad companies the same as other property, and that the property of railroad companies should be assessed as near its actual cash value as other property is now assessed.

"THE GREAT SENSATION."—Victoria Woodhull published a book more than a year ago with the above title, setting forth some of the very things that are now being made public in the Tilton-Beecher scandal investigation. The testimony and statements published are astonishing the world. This is indeed *the* sensation of the age. As the investigation goes on, new witnesses are brought in and the scandal becomes more scandalous. A few days ago Tilton expressed a willingness to be sued for libel, in order that all the facts may be brought out in Court instead of leaving the matter in the hands of an irresponsible committee. He was arrested on a charge of libel on Tuesday, but released on his own recognizance. This throws the whole matter into Court, and will furnish plenty of food for sensation-seekers.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR AUGUST—Is an excellent "hot-weather" number. It contains "The affair of the 'Sandpiper,'" a story of adventures on the water; "A Whaleman's Ghost;" a poem "How a Little Bird went to Sea." There are large installments of the two serials, "Fast Friends," and "What Might have been Expected." As the first of these is a story of the north and the other of the south, the adventures of the boy-heroes are not at all similar. Natural History and The Zoological Gardens of London are described, a story in French of a Pet Monkey; the exploits of some "Missionary Insects," "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," "Willie's Little Brown Sister," "The Moving of the Barn;" poems, "In Summer Time," and "The Little Doll that Lied." Besides all this there is a beautiful frontiecpiece; short stories, a practical article on Wood-Carving and the usual excellent special departments.

MONEY.—The San Francisco *Banker and Depositor* for July says money is unusually plentiful in that city, and that the rates of interest have tumbled away down from what they have been heretofore. We quote: "Money continues plentiful and cheap in this market. There is no difficulty in getting large sums on first-class security as low as 8 per cent. Ordinary discounts are effected at 1 per cent.; term loans on real estate, 8@10 per cent. per annum. Coin drafts are drawn on Atlantic cities at one-half of one per cent. Currency drafts, 9½ per cent. premium on gold; telegraphic transfers, ¼@1 per cent.; Exchange on London, 48¾@49d for 60-day bankers' bills, and 49½@49¾d for commercial bills; Gold Bars, 880@890; Silver Bars, 1½@1¾ per cent. discount; Mexican dollars, 2@2¼ per cent. premium; Trade Dollars, 2@2¼ per cent. premium; Silver Coin, ¼@¾ per cent. discount." The same paper says: "During the first half of the current year, $6,723,412 were loaned on city real estate by the Savings Banks and private parties, against $2,503,751 during the first half of 1873."

The Old Land Marks.

The Colusa *Sun* of the 25th under the head "Politics," states its own *status* to be what it always has been, so far as principles are concerned—that is, as every body knows, purely Democratic—asks "what policy do we of California, and more especially of the great wheat producing portion of it, want?" and then proceeds to answer in a very independent manner:

We want free trade, or as near free trade as we can get.

Why? Simply because the "protection" we now have doubles the price of everything we buy, and doubles the price of the freights on our poducts. Then we will keep our eye on that. That is the great object.

After this we want to exercise a judicious control over our own internal common carriers.

We want to see that patents on agricultural machinery, are not extended indefinitely so that the prices shall not be kept at more than double what they ought to be.

We want State sovereignty, or the exclusive right to regulate those affairs pertaining to our State to suit ourselves.

We want the Government to drift back into a hard money channel.

We want a strict construction of the Federal Constitution.

We want taxation to be equal and uniform—want every man to pay taxes according to what he is worth; and *don't* want land to be made to bear all the burden, as proposed by Booth and other dreamers.

These are few land-marks that if one keeps in sight, he will never be lost. We don't know what shape politics may take; and, except as one individual unit of this great government, we don't care! The *Sun* intends to discuss matters as it finds them for the time. But there is a tendency to drift into immense fog banks of humbuggery, in which all the land marks will be lost sight of. As a people we have gone astray—we have been swindled, and we are mad. The war created a shoddy aristocracy. The thirst for wealth absorbs everything. Office hunters make promises and break them. Then a set springs up that have nothing but promises to recommend them. They say: "Oh, never mind about principles—any of the principles are all right, you want honest men, and we are the identical individuals. There are only a very few honest men capable of holding office, so throw us in quick while you have a chance!" Men who talk so are the best stealers the world ever saw. We use the word *independent*, in altogether a different sense from that given it by those place hunters. "Independent party" is a contradiction of terms. There may be some reorganization of parties, but we are rather inclined to the opinion that the Presidential campain will again be conducted substantially by the Republican and Democratic organizations.

"RAILROAD TALK" AGAIN.—Our neighbor, the *Mail*, takes back its sensational item of news that the construction of the railroad from Woodland to Colusa has been or was immediately to be commenced, and attributes the deception to "a gentleman in whom the people have every confidence;" and "although he did not possess direct information as to the time when operations on the line were to begin, yet he felt free in saying that it would not be many days before work would be commenced," etc. As Major Freeman, himself, is the only man in the universe, in the estimation of his paper, the *Mail*, in whom "the people have every confidence," we presume he is its informant. So the *Mail* has at last lost some confidence in its oracle, and should discharge him. The paper, however, in its apologetic article for publishing false information vents its rage against the Railroad by denouneing and characterizing it as "a highwayman demanding money from the traveler." Nice, courteous talk, that, and sensible, too, considering the source it comes from. The *Mail*, in effect, admits that Freeman and his paper hindered the building of the branch road last year, and that the narrow-gauge talk was gotton up to deceive the people and checkmate real enterprises, and undertakes to throw mud and twit us for having been deceived by them. We did not at the time have much confidence in our neighbor and its oracle as to the narrow-gauge, and now we have none whatever as to anything they say.

"RUINOUS."—The *Call* talks about the ruinous prices of currants in that city. They are not to be had in this place for less than five cents per pound, so far as we are aware. Wouldn't it pay someone to ship a few tons per steamer to Sacramento and haul them from there by wagon? The rule is, probably, among the "ring" dealers, unless a certain price can be obtained not to sell at all, or rather, as has been done with potatoes, etc., for the above reasons, to dump them into the bay

WHEAT RECEIPTS.—Messrs. Thomas & Hunt have been receiving at their warehouses upwards of three hundred tons of wheat per day all this week. The Grangers' warehouse has taken in one hundred tons a day in its unfinished state. Altogether there will be delivered at this point the present week some twenty-five hundred tons, which ratio will be considerably increased for several weeks to come.

THE BROTH SPOILED.—It is often said that "too many cooks spoil the broth." Read the closing sentences of the *Mail's* "Railroad Talk," and then the item on the next page "clipped from the DEMOCRAT of last week." Better left that dirty fling unsaid, or else have left out the clipped item referred to. They don't harmonize. There are too many cooks in the *Mail's* kitchen.

ELECTIONS ARRANGED.—The *Mail* says the Board of Supervisors will so arrange that neither of the new members will go out till next year. If they can do so they certainly will, but we have understood differently from those who ought to know. The short term new members in the Sacramento Board go out this fall.

Letter from Davisville.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

DAVISVILLE, July 25th, 1874.

EDITOR DEMOCRAT:—Since my last there has nothing of interest transpired in our village. One thing I notice that seems a little strange: While wheat is being hauled to the railroad at all neighboring stations, there is comparatively none coming to Davisville. Probably the Grangers could elucidate upon the subject, but they are reticent, and their ways are devious and past finding out. But we have no doubt but that they are pursuing a course that will eventually redound to the benefit of this place and vicinity. I believe there is a grain association formed who intend erecting a commodious warehouse, for the purpose of storing grain and holding it till such time as they can obtain a fair price for the same.

We have had one or two little incidents which it might not be improper to mention. Firstly, I will speak of a little pugilistic affair, between two light weights, which came off in our town a few days since. Not being much of a sporting character myself, I don't know that I can give you an account of the mill in such phrase as a professional pugilist would use; but I will try to give it so it may be understood. One of the combatants was a Petaluma man whom we will call Jo Brag. The other was one of our towneys, and we will call him Tom Allen, though it is not *our* Tom Allen, of vegetable notoriety. First and last round, without any preliminary arrangements: Tom got to work by striking out vigorously with his right, which caromed on Joe's proboscis, sending him to grass. First blood and knock down claimed for Tom. Tom then, without observing the rules of the ring, inserted the digits of his left into the capillary substance of Joe's cranium, and feeling his short ribs vigorously with his right, caused him to throw up the sponge. "Foul" was claimed by Joe's friends, as Tom had struck his man while down, and also struck below the belt. The "foul" was not allowed, and Joe and his friends withdrew to repair damages, leaving his antagonist master of the situation. A few hours later I saw the combatants on the street, Joe with a poor man's plaster on his smeller, and a dejected look. Tom's right mauler was considerably enlarged, but he was cheerful and defiant.

One of our citizens fell in the street last Sunday evening from an attack of heart disease. Help was promptly on hand, and by a little energetic rubbing to put his blood in circulation, he was soon brought to the realization that he was still a denizen of this unfriendly world.

A light-fingered gentleman entered Aus. Leigh's bed-room last Monday morning and extracted from his pockets six twenty-dollar pieces. Aus. had a trade-dollar in his pocket, also. The thief left that; he had probably heard him say that he wanted to keep it for a pocket-piece.

The comet has disappeared; the Beecher-Tilton scandal is growing in magnitude; Local Option is dead, and still the world moves. OBSERVER.

We Fared Better.

The editor of the *Michigan Argus* seems to be the sort of man one likes to hear of as standing at the helm of a newspaper. A subscriber lately came to him with an article in his hand, and this speech in his mouth: "Put that in the *Argus*, or stop my paper." The editor did not put in the article, but erased the subscriber's name, and even surprised him by surviving the event. "We have no desire," he says, "to lose our subscribers; and yet there is running through our head an old and familiar rhyme, penned, no doubt, by an editor in just our fix:"

"'We do not belong to our patrons,
This paper is wholly our own;
Whoever likes it can take it,
Who don't can let it alone.'"

The above has been going the rounds of the press for some time past, and we have no doubt of its entire truth, for we happen to be personally acquainted with brother Pond, of the *Argus*, and it sounds just like him. Doubtless, most publishers long in the business have had somewhat similar experience. It brings to mind an occurrence that took place in our office not many months ago. A wealthy farmer of Yolo's staunch Democracy, so-called, owed us a bill for advertising a certain article he was engaged in manufacturing, but which, after repeated polite duns, he refused to pay, and we placed the bill in the hands of a collector. After some delay this brought the delinquent to the office, full of fire and with speech prepared: "If you'll publish an article I've got in the DEMOCRAT I'll pay that 'ere bill"—at the same time drawing a Sacramento *Union* from his pocket. Anxious to "realize," as country editors always are, we smilingly remarked that we could not see what publishing the article had to do with paying an honest debt; but that, if he requested it, we would insert the said article with a great deal of pleasure! The old gentleman seemed utterly nonplused—as though the idea had flashed upon him that we would add such comments as we saw fit! With alacrity the soiled *Union* was returned to his capacious side pocket, the bill was paid in full without another word, and the now honorable man, uttering something—the meaning of which we could only guess—made a rapid exit through the open doorway. Moral: Pay the printer what you owe him, and don't *try* to get even on him by using *his* implements of warfare.

SUGAR FACTORY.—Our neighbors of Davisville are considering the matter of establishing a beet sugar manufactory in their burgh. Beets grow to great perfection in the vicinity, and being on the line of the railroad would be a good point for shipment. We hope they will not only start it but make it a success.

Cloud-Burst at Pittsburg—Awful Destruction of Life and Property.

PITTSBURG (PA.), July 27th.—A tremendous fall of rain occured here last night, and the streets and houses were flooded. Alleghany City was almost deluged. Many lives were lost, and much property was destroyed. Sixteen bodies have been recovered, and a number of other persons are reported missing. The union depot was submerged. The loss of life is placed as high as fifty. During the day heavy showers took place, but there was a perfect deluge between eight and nine o'clock in the evening. The water came down in sheets. The gaslights were extinguished by the flood, both here and in Alleganny City.

PITTSBURG, July 27th.—The latest from the scene of the flood not only confirms the previous dispatches, but makes the work of destruction much greater than was at first reported. The deluge was not confined to two cities, as first supposed, but stretches out from Shannon street for twenty-two miles, laying waste every piece of property that lay in its path. In addition to the Butchers' Woods and Sawmill runs, it did terrible work on Plumers' run, Beck's run and Chartres creek where it swept away houses, barns, stables and property of every description, and human beings by the dozen were carried on without a moment's notice to watery graves. On Chartres creek fourteen are known to have been drowned; between Bridgeville and Little London thirteen bodies have been recovered, and between the latter place and Cannonsburg eleven bodies; on the line of the Castle Shanon Railroad ten bodies have been recovered. Every hour to-day added fresh horrors. The places suffering by the havoc were filled with crowds of people, many attracted by curiosity.

The search for bodies continues, and spectators attracted to the scene work with a will among the debris searching for remains. The results in Butcher Run grow more fearful hourly. Commencing with the ten bodies recovered this morning, the number has now increased to seventy-four; sixty-nine persons are still missing. Probably 150 persons perished at Butcher Run alone. The total loss of life will reach 200. In one undertaking establishment in Alleghany City are thirty-three bodies. The loss of property will not fall short of $1,000,000.

Fully one hundred and fifty buildings are destroyed. The sufferers are roaming the streets to-night. As many as possible are furnished with temporary relief. The city is in gloom to-night. A slight rain is falling, but fortunately there are no threats of a repetition of last night's deluge.

Eureka, Nevada, Flooded—Twenty Lives Lost.

A terrible storm of wind and rain has prevailed on the overland route during the past two days, seeming to expend its worst fury in Eastern Nevada. The storm has been one of great force in the region about the Pequop and Humbolt mountains. At Toano, on the 24th, the flood of waters washed away the railroad track in two places, delaying the trains several hours. A force of men were at once set to work to repair the damage, in the teeth of the fierce storm.

At Corinne the storm was severely felt by both the Atlantic and Pacific and Western Union telegraph lines, it being with difficulty that the operators could remain at their posts, owing to the mad pranks of the lightning, which played sad havoc with the batteries and connections of the offices. The same trouble was experienced in other offices along the line, delaying the transmission of dispatches.

The storm seems to have gathered all its fury to expend upon the town of Eureka. The following brief dispatches have been received:

EUREKA (Nev.), July 24th.—A terrible water-spout burst in the mountains to-day and the water swept through town, causing immense destruction of property and the loss of twenty lives.

ELKO, July 25th—10 P. M.—A waterspout is reported to have crossed the Central Pacific road between Humbolt Wells and Toano this afternoon, doing considerable damage to the track. The west-bound emigrant train is reported to have been thrown from the track, caused by the wash-out.

CARLIN, July 25th.—The waterspout which fell between Pequop and Otego, yesterday washed the track away in two places. The repairs were promptly made, and the trains are now passing over all right.

EUREKA (Nev.), July 25th.—The force of the flood from the water-spout, which struck this unfortunate town yesterday, struck the lower end of the town, amongst the slight buildings in the vicinity of the dam. These shanties on the dam are in ruins, and even the material of which they were built is mostly swept away. The stores, business houses and residences up town all suffered more or less.

Among the bodies recovered is those of Latson, an old man well known in California and Nevada, and Rodger Robinette, a young printer employed in the *Sentinel* office.

The Lemon Mining Company's mill, which is at the lower end of the canyon but high upon the bank, was not damaged more than $100.

OMITTED.—For a wonder, our contempory has failed to improve an opportunity to wring in *Major* Freeman's name—*vide*, the item about the *Chicago Illustrated Journal*, in which publication Mr. F's portrait is one of the principal illustrations.

General Items.

An exchange says: Since the local option election in Maine Prairie and Green Valley the liquor dealers of those two places have concluded to accept the situation and have closed up. The dealers of Rio Vista, however, refuse to bank their fires or shut down at all, but run their respective saloons under a full head of steam.

THE Washington *Chronicle* says that the remains of Mr. Lincoln, at Springfield, were viewed a few days since, the spectators saying that the body is as natural apparently as the day he lay in the State House, with the exception that the upper lip is somewhat swollen.

THE daily yield of the Belcher mine averages 400 tons; of the Crown Point, 450 tons; Consolidated Virginia, 300 tons; Chollar-Potosi, 90 tons; Sierra Nevada, 60 tons; Ophir, 50 tons; Hale & Norcross, 40 tons, of first class ore from seven of the principal mines on the Comstock.

A TERRIBLE land-slide has occured at Alarra in the province of Navarre, Spain. Overhanging rocks fell upon and utterly destroyed the village. The disaster was so sudden that few, if any, of the inhabitants escaped. Two hundred corpses have already been recovered.

A CAREFUL estimate of the tonnage actually on the way to San Francisco, shows: American, 71 vessels, aggregating 89,365 tons; British, 64 vessels, aggregating 69,736 tons; vessels of other nations, 14,308 tons; making a grand total of 173,349 tons.

DECREES have been issued declaring all Spain in a state of siege, sequestrating the property of Carlists, whose estates will be held liable to heavy penalty, to the relatives of Republicans slain; and finally creating a special reserve of 125,000 men.

TWENTY FIVE women, with a roll of paper apiece, have commenced to inaugurate the Local Option trouble in San Francisco.

New Advertisements.

THE FIRST GUN FOR VICTORY!

Freights and Fares

Are said to be

TOO HIGH IN THIS STATE!

Nevertheless, notwithstanding,

I WILL SELL

School Books

At Ten per cent. less

This year than ever before in this city; also,

All necessary articles for Schools.

It will be a Saving of Money

For all Parents who may need such articles,

To Come and Get my School-Book Prices

BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE!

I will publish the prices in a few days and distribute them gratuitously.

COME ONE AND ALL!

And get my Prices of

School Books!

—AT—

ADOLPH KIERSKI'S

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,

MAIN STREET,

Jy31-3m Opposite the College.

Dr. M. G. Kellogg,

HYGIENIC

PHYSICIAN AND ACCOUCHER,

Graduate of the Hygio-Theraputic College, N.Y.,

Offers his professional services to the afflicted of Woodland and vicinity. The Doctor has had a number of years' experience in connection with several of the best Water-Cure establishments in America, and in private practice, and is thoroughly acquainted with the art of

Curing the Sick without the use of Medicines!

The remedies he uses are the Bath, in all its varieties, Fomentations, Compresses, Diet, Ventilation, Electricity, Swedish Movements, Exercise, Rest, Etc., Etc.

Patients treated at their homes, or, if so desired, Rooms and Nurses will be provided at reasonable rates; (in the last case Patients must apply by letter, or otherwise, a few days before coming).

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, on

East side of Third Street,

First house South of Main street, where the Doctor can be found at all hours of the day or night, except when away on professional calls. jy31-tf

WHAT IS THE REASON

—OF THE—

Growing Fame

—OF THE—

ENTERPRIZE

CUSTOM BOOT-MAKER,

And the constant press of business with him? Why, his Boots are

Cheaper than the Cheapest

Slop-Shop, San Francisco, Cheap John, China, Auction and Shoddy

So abundant in the stores. He makes a good honest Boot; will have his price and the coin right on the nail. That's what's the matter with

HUDSON,

OPP. DUNPHEY'S BLACKSMITH SHOP,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

jy31-1m

NOTICE.

The undersigned Barbers have mutually agreed upon the following prices, commencing from the first of August, 1874.

For Shaving.....25c
" Haircutting.....50c
" Shampooing.....50c

WM. KNOX, Proprietor of Yolo Bath House and Shaving Saloon, Woodland;

JACOB SCOTT, Proprietor of the Capital Hotel Shaving Saloon, Woodland;

EMIL DINZLER, Barber, Woodland;

JAMES E. JOHNSON, Barber, Knight's Landing;

WM. H. SMITH, Barber, Cacheville;

PETER HUMMEL, Barber, Woodland.

jy31-4t

HESPERIAN COLLEGE,

WOODLAND.

The Thirteenth Session

—OF—

HESPERIAN COLLEGE,

Located at Woodland, Yolo county, California,

WILL BEGIN

On Monday, August 17, 1874.

J. L. SIMPSON,

jy31-1m Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

SOMETHING NEW.

The undersigned has been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale of the celebrated

BARNETT'S

ZINC AND PLATINA PENS.

These Pens are now used almost universally; they cannot be broken; they are warranted NON-CORROSIVE. Price, $2.50 per gross. Samples gratis.

jy31 T. B. REINDOLLAR, Druggist.

WOODLAND AGENCY

—OF—

Ætna Insurance Company

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH CAPITAL.....$3,000,000.
ASSETS, Market Value.....5,845,802.

ALSO, OF

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

CASH CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
ASSETS, Market Value, over.....2,500,000.

OFFICE AT

Simpson's Drug Store,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND.

☞ RISKS TAKEN AT CURRENT RATES.

J. L. SIMPSON, Agent.

my22-3m

Immense Sale

—OF—

Dry Goods!

—AT—

J. A. STEWART & CO'S.,

For the Next 60 Days!

☞ Don't fail to call and see the Bargains now being offered by us.

Heavy Bleached and Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 10 to 12 cents per yd.

White Rock and Lonsdale Muslin, yd wide, 12½ cents per yard.

Beautiful Grenadines, from 12½ to 25 cents per yard.

Immense Stock of

SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

In All the New Styles, at Prices to Suit Everybody.

☞ The Largest Stock of Parasols, Kid Gloves, Lace Shawls and Lace Sacques, Hosiery, etc., in Sacramento, and sold 10 to 20 per cent. cheaper than any other House. Ladies' Ready-made Underwear manufactured especially for us in New York.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST UNDERWEAR

In the State, found only at

J. A. STEWART & CO'S.

☞ **We Never Humbug People**

By selling some leading article below cost, intending to make up on something else, or advertise something we have not got, at half-price, and then tell our customers we are just out. But we endeavor to do a Fair and Legitimate Business, and

GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN ALL CASES.

Call and Examine our Goods and Prices,

And if we do not convince you that we are selling GOOD GOODS at the Very Lowest Prices, we will not ask you to buy.

Don't Mistake the Place—

S. E. Cor. Eighth and J Streets,

SACRAMENTO,

J. A. Stewart & Co.

Je26-3m

J. H. Quatman,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

146 J Street,

BET. FIFTH & SIXTH,

SACRAMENTO,

Invites the attention of the gentlemen of Yolo County to his

Extensive Assortment

—OF—

SEASONABLE GOODS!

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

Suitable for making up into

Dress and Business Suits!

—OR FOR—

COATS, PANTS OR VESTS SEPARATELY.

ALSO, TO HIS

UNLIMITED FACILITIES FOR MAKING UP IN STYLES

TO SUIT HIS CUSTOMERS,

ALL THE VERY BEST

English, French and Domestic Cloths,

CASSIMERES, TWEEDS, VESTINGS, ETC.

A GOOD FIT WARRANTED

EVERY TIME!

Prices Reasonable! "Live and Let Live."

☞ *Call and see me at 146 J Street, Sacramento.*

jy17-3m

Real Estate! Real Estate!

SELL YOUR LANDS THROUGH

ALVA UDELL & CO.,

DEALERS IN

LANDS, GRAIN, WOOL AND FAT STOCK,

Office: Opposite Capital Hotel, Woodland. tf ap3

WOOD FOR SALE.

170 cords 2-foot Engine or Fireplace, 50 cords 4-foot Wood.

Two miles west of Cacheville.

Enquire of CHRISTIAN BUOB.

jy25-1m*

Probate Notice.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF Yolo. In Probate Court.

In the matter of the Estate of SAMUEL CHEETHAM, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given that G. W. Scott having filed in this Court his petition, praying for a partition of real estate, and that his interest therein be set off to him out of the Estate of Samuel Cheetham, said deceased, the hearing of the same has been fixed by said Court for SATURDAY, the EIGHTH day of AUGUST, 1874, at Ten o'clock A.M. of that day, being a day of the July term, 1874, of said Court, at the Court Room thereof, in the town of Woodland, county of Yolo; and all persons interested in said Estate are notified then and there to appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

Dated, July 9th, 1874.

Jy10-5w D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned Church Trustees of the M. E. CHURCH, South Davisville, Yolo County, California, until SATURDAY, AUGUST FIRST, 1874, at 12 o'clock M. for building a Church in Davisville. Plans and specifications to be seen at Marden's Hotel, Davisville. Contractor to furnish all material. Each bid to be accompanied by a certified check for two hundred dollars, payable to L. C. Drummond, said check to be returned on signing contract. Bonds to the full amount of contract will be required, with approved security. Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

W. D. WRISTEN,
L. C. DRUMMOND,
J. MELVIN,
B. J. GUTHRIE,
W. F. REID.

jy21-1t

Notice to Contractors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Trustees of Cacheville School District, Yolo County, until WEDNESDAY, AUGUST FIFTH, 1874, for the construction of a Schoolhouse at Cacheville. Bids to be for the building complete. Plans and specifications may be seen at A. GRIFFITH'S STORE, in Cacheville, Yolo County. All bids to be for gold coin. Bonds in double the amount of contract price to accompany bids. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

CLAUDE V. BURKE,
Clerk of Board of Trustees.

jy24-2w

County Treasurer's Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT there are Funds in the Treasury to redeem all Warrants registered as follows:

ON THE GENERAL FUND,
Prior to August 7th, 1873.

ON THE CONTINGENT FUND,
Prior to June 9th, 1874.

A. C. KEAN, Treasurer Yolo Co.

Woodland, July 16th, 1874. jy17-2t

Certificate of Copartnership.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, WILLIAM DRESBACH, residing at Davisville, Yolo County, Cal., EDWARD F. BANE, residing at Davisville, Yolo County, Cal., BENJAMIN HAGAN, residing at the City and County of San Francisco, ISAAC MANHEIM, residing at the City and County of San Francisco, in the State of California, do hereby certify and declare that we have organized and formed ourselves into a copartnership, and we covenant and agree each with the other, to be copartners for the purpose of carrying on and conducting the business of general merchandise, in Davisville, Yolo County, State of California, under the firm name and style of DRESBACH, BANE & CO.

That the principal place of business of said copartnership is situated at the said town of Davisville, Yolo county and State aforesaid.

That the names of all the persons interested as partners in such business are above stated, and signed hereto, and that such partnership will continue and be in force until further notice by us.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this third day of July, A.D. 1874.

WM. DRESBACH, [SEAL.]
E. F. BANE, [SEAL.]
B. HAGAN, [SEAL.]
I. MANHEIM. [SEAL.]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
CITY AND COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO. } ss.

On this third day of July, A.D. 1874, before me, N. PROCTOR SMITH, a Notary Public in and for the said City and County, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared WILLIAM DRESBACH, EDWARD F. BANE, BENJAMIN HAGAN and ISAAC MANHEIM, known to me to be the persons described in, whose names are subscribed to and who executed the within instrument, and they each and severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at my office in the City and County of San Francisco, the day and year last above written.

[SEAL.] N. PROCTOR SMITH,
Notary Public.

jy24-5t

Certificate of Copartnership.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, that we, WILLIAM DRESBACH, residing at Davisville, Yolo County, Cal., EDWARD F. BANE, residing at Davisville, Yolo County, Cal., ADIN BULLARD, residing at Chico, Butte County, Cal., do hereby certify and declare that we have organized and formed ourselves into a copartnership, and we covenant and agree each with the other, to be copartners for the purpose of carrying on and conducting the business of Storage and Buying and Selling of Grain in the State of California, under the firm name and style of DRESBACH & CO.

That the principal place of business of said copartnership is situated at Davisville, Yolo County, and State aforesaid.

That the names of all the persons interested as partners in such business are above stated, and signed hereto, and that such partnership will continue and be in force until further notice by us.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals, this twentieth day of July, A.D. 1874.

WILLIAM DRESBACH, [SEAL.]
E. F. BANE, [SEAL.]
ADIN BULLARD. [SEAL.]

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF YOLO.

On this 20th day of July, A.D. 1874, before me, JAMES ONEAL, a Notary Public in and for the said county of Yolo, residing therein, duly commissioned and sworn, personally appeared WILLIAM DRESBACH and E. F. BANE and A. BULLARD, known to me to be the persons described in, whose names are subscribed to and who executed the within instrument, and each of them duly acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at the office in the town of Davisville, the day and year last above written.

[SEAL.] JAMES ONEAL,
Notary Public.

jy24-5t

Certificate of Copartnership.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That we, C. H. DAVIS, residing at the Town of Woodland, County of Yolo, J. VEIRS, residing at the Town of Woodland, County of Yolo, W. LAMBERT, residing in Capay Valley, County of Yolo, in the State of California, do hereby certify and declare that we have organized and formed ourselves into a copartnership, and we covenant and agree each with the other, to be co-partners for the purpose of carrying on and conducting the business of Bufchering in the Town of Woodland, County of Yolo, State of California, under the firm name and style of C. H. DAVIS & CO.

That the principal place of business of said co-partnership is situated at the Town of Woodland, County of Yolo, and State aforesaid.

That the names of all the persons interested as partners in such business, are above stated, and signed hereto, and that such partnership will continue and be in force until further notice by us.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 20th day of June, A.D. 1874.

C. H. DAVIS, [SEAL.]
J. VEIRS, [SEAL.]
his
WASH. x LAMBERT. [SEAL.]
mark

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
COUNTY OF YOLO. }

On this 23d day of June, A.D. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, before me, WM. MINIS, a Justice of the Peace in and for said Yolo County, personally appeared C. H. DAVIS, JAMES VEIRS and WASH. LAMBERT, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the within instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

Witness my hand: WM. MINIS, J. P.

jy3-5t

Probate Order.

Estate of John Dennis, deceased.

IN PROBATE COURT OF YOLO COUNTY. It appearing to the Judge of said Court, by the Petition this day presented and filed by SARAH DENNIS, the Administratrix of the Estate of JOHN DENNIS, deceased, praying for an order of sale of real and personal estate, that it is necessary to sell the whole of the personal and real estate to pay the allowance to the family, the debts outstanding against the deceased, and the debts, expenses, and charges of administration;

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before said Probate Court on the TWENTY-SECOND day of August, 1874, at 10 o'clock A.M. of that day, at the Court Room of said Court, to show cause why an order should not be granted to sell the whole of the personal and real property belonging to said estate, either at public or private sale, and that a copy of this order be published four successive weeks in THE YOLO DEMOCRAT, a newspaper printed and published in said county.

Dated July 22d, 1874.

J. A. BUTTON, Probate Judge.

FROST & BUSH, Attorneys for Petitioner.

Attest: A true copy of the original.

[SEAL.] D. SCHINDLER,
Jy24-3t Clerk.

Certificate of Copartnership.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED BY THE undersigned that JOSEPH JACOBS, JOSEPH MEYERSON and HEYMAN LEVY, all residing at Woodland, Yolo County, California, are the persons and the only persons composing the partnership doing business at Woodland, Yolo County, California, under the firm name of JACOBS, MEYERSON & COMPANY.

JOSEPH JACOBS,
HEYMAN LEVY,
JOSEPH MEYERSON.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, }
COUNTY OF YOLO. } ss.

On this 16th day of July, 1874, before me, a Notary Public in and for said county, personally appeared JOSEPH JACOBS, JOSEPH MYERSON and HEYMAN LEVY, known to me to be the persons whose names are subscribed to the foregoing instrument, and acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year first above written.

[L.S.] C. S. FROST,
Notary Public.

Endorsed: Filed July 16th, 1874.

Jy17-3t D. SCHINDLER, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Isaac S. Chiles, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Executors of the Estate of ISAAC S. CHILES, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said decedent, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said executors at the late residence of deceased, two miles east of Davisville, in the said county of Yolo.

Dated at Woodland, the 11th day of July, 1874.

JAMES CONDON,
BRIDGET CHILES,
Executors of the estate of I. S. Chiles, deceased.

J. C. BALL, Attorney. jy17-3t

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of Wm. Samuel Long, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned, Executors of the Estate of WILLIAM SAMUEL LONG, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within ten months after the first publication of this notice, to the said Executors, at the law office of J. C. BALL, Esq., at Woodland, in the County of Yolo, State of California.

Dated at Woodland, July 11th, 1874.

JOSEPH A. LONG,
JOHN COOMBE,
Executors.

J. C. BALL, Attorney. jy17-3t

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, July 31st, 1874.

Agents for the Yolo Democrat.

THOMAS BOYCE, L. P. FISHER, BEAN & Co., and W. B. LAKE are authorized agents of this paper at San Francisco.

GEORGE P. ROWELL & Co., 41 Park Row, are our authorized agents in New York.

LOCAL AGENTS:

D. B. GOODE.....Agent at Large.
J. J. AMMONS.....do do
M. W. THOMAS.....do do
R. R. DARBY.....Cottonwood.
HARLING, WELCH & Co.....Buckeye.
J. W. SNOWBALL.....Knight's Landing.
A. J. HALL.....Cacheville.
JUDGE J. ONEAL.....Davisville.
W. M. GREEN.....Washington.

Town and County Matters

STAR (*) NOTICES in the local column will hereafter be charged 10 cents a line for the first, and 5 cents a line for each subsequent insertion.

COUNTY COURT.—The following cases have been up since our last:

People vs. Hammond—Continued for the term.

People vs. Ivey—Arson in 2d degree. Verdict of guilty. To be sentenced to-day (Friday).

People vs. John Lambert—Plea of not guilty withdrawn, and plea of guilty of assault and battery entered. Judgment found for $100 and costs.

People vs. Whalen—Continued for the term.

Haberland vs. Hyman—Suit for wages. Verdict awarding plaintiff $158.75. Stay of proceedings granted for ten days.

People vs. LaMott—Housebreaking. Set for trial August 10th.

People vs. Miller—Housebreaking. Set for August 11th.

People vs. Neulan—Housebreaking. Set for August 10th.

People vs. John Dorgan—Assault with deadly weapon. Set for August 5th.

People vs. Dorgan & Fitzgerald—Assault and battery. Set for Aug. 5th.

A NEW BOOK.—Our old blind friend J. M. Wood has the agency of this and several other counties for the new and popular edition just issued of Dr. Livingstone's explorations, entitled, "Thirty years Adventures and Discoveries of Dr. David Livingstone, and the Herald-Stanley Expedition." The book contains between 600 and 700 pages, finely illustrated and bound in English cloth; price $3.00. The work is compiled in narrative style and is extremely entertaining. In a few days in town Mr. Wood has obtained a very large list of names and will soon visit the rural districts, so that all will have an opportunity to obtain the book. Orders could be sent to his address through the Postoffice.

OFF FOR THE MOUNTAINS.—HON. J. M. Kelley and family started for the Big Meadows in Plumas county on Monday last, expecting to be gone several weeks. They went fully equipped for real camp life, taking tent and all necessary accoutrements with them. It isn't right to envy any one or to repine if one is tied up in a newspaper office; but the feeling will once in a while arise, in spite of us, that we'd like to rusticate a little, too, about these days. We hope all who can do so will enjoy themselves.

THE NEW TEACHERS.—Following are the new teachers for Woodland public school: F. A. Pedler, principal; Mrs. J. M. Martin, Miss Freeman, Miss Bell, Mrs. DeLong and Miss Lowe. Miss Langhill teacher of colored school.

NEW ADVERTISER.—We call attention to the advertisment of Mr J. G. Hudson, of the "Enterprise" boot and shoe establishment. Mr Hudson understands his business thoroughly and will give uniform satisfaction to all his patrons.

LAND SALE.—The land belonging to the estate of John Taylor, deceased, was sold at auction yesterday by W. A. Henry, one quarter section to Jacob Guise for $4,000, and the other to E. R. Drake for $800—total, $4,800.

PLEASANT WEATHER.—During the past week the weather has been very pleasant for midsummer—a little warm in the middle of the day, with cool nights and delightful mornings and evenings.

DRUIDS.—Grand Representative J. Hafky of this place goes East to-morrow to attend the annual session of the Grand Grove of United Ancient Order of Druids, to be held this year in Buffalo.

EPISCOPAL SERVICES.—There will be Episcopal services, Rev. John Cornell officiating, at Templar Hall, on Sunday next at 11 A.M. and 8 P.M. All are cordially invited to attend.

APPLICANTS.—We learn there were some half dozen applicants for the position of Principal of Woodland school. The choice of the Trustees fell upon F. A. Pedler for principal.

HESPERIAN COLLEGE.—This institution opens on the 17th of August—two weeks from Monday next. We hope to see a full attendance. See card elsewhere.

RUINED.—At Ellis' track on Saturday last the horse "Rowdy," a fine animal belonging to Mr. Parker, had one of his legs broken, and had to be shot.

UNSOUGHT COMPLIMENT.—Our neighbor (perhaps ironically) says it believes we have "the tenacity and ingenuity to overcome all difficulties." That's cool.

IN TOWN.—R. D. Hopkins, Esq., part owner in the *Mail* office, was in town the other day—as rumor has it, looking after his interest in that concern.

TONSORIAL.—It will be seen by their card that the Barbers of the County have formed themselves into an Association to regulate prices, etc.

Rev. Father Kaiser's Lecture and Church Meeting at Davisville.

The lecture heretofore announced to take place at Davisville by Rev. Father Kaiser of this parish on Sunday last upon the subject "Is the True Church of Christ Infallible in Her Teachings?" was listened to with the deepest interest by the large audience present, and the subject was handled in a masterly manner by the learned divine, who positively maintained the affirmative throughout, adducing numerous scriptures in proof of the positions taken. The able and instructive lecture was well received by all present, many of whom heard points explained which to them were quite new.

After the lecture was concluded, Father Kaiser stated that there was another matter to be considered, and which he hoped the friends present were ready to take action upon, namely, to ascertain the wishes of the members of the Catholic Church in and around Davisville, and of the citizens generally, in regard to the erection of a Catholic Church in that place. The Reverend Father then stated his views to be that as the congregation was small at Davisville, it would be better for them to first aid in the erection of a central church at Woodland, towards which considerable money had already been subscribed, and then, another year Woodland would reciprocate the favor and aid them in a like undertaking. Opinions were asked for, when it was found that the Davisville friends were unanimously in favor of building a church at that place if they could raise money sufficient. Judge Ball, of Woodland, was asked to give his views. He coincided with Father Kaiser, that it would be better to assist the Woodland congregation first, unless they could raise more money at Davisville than he should think they could in view of their numbers.

Expressions having been generally obtained, it was proposed to organize and choose a Treasurer and Secretary to aid Father Kaiser in making a thorough canvass of the town and neighborhood for subscriptions toward building a church at Davisville. Mr. James Condon was chosen Treasurer and Mr. John Campbell Secretary, these officers to proceed at once to duty. In two days subscriptions to the amount of eleven hundred dollars were obtained, and several parties who will aid have not yet been seen. As soon as the list is completed it will be published in the DEMOCRAT so that all may see they have been given due credit and to encourage others to do likewise.

This looks as though our Catholic friends at Davisville were determined to have a church of their own. Father Kaiser thinks they will succeed in getting one up the present year, even if they do not finish it entirely this season. It is hoped they may. And this will no doubt spur up the Woodland folks to more definite and decisive action, or they may yet be outstripped by their Davisville neighbors.

HYGIENIC PHYSICIAN.—Dr. M. G. Kellogg, well known to many of our residents, has located permanently in this place, and offers his professional services to the afflicted. The success that has attended Dr. Kellogg's practice heretofore has created for him a very enviable reputation. His card will be found among our new advertisements.

SEVERE INJURY.—The other day at noon Alex. Galbraith was unhitching his team from his heavy truck when by some means he was knocked down and stepped on by one of the horses. It was at first feared that his injuries were more serious than they afterwards proved to be. He is improving and it is thought will soon be about again.

GRANGERS' WAREHOUSE.—This immense building, with a capacity of 8,000 tons is being pushed to completion, and will soon be finished—ten or fifteen carpenters being employed under the efficient superintendence of Mr. Nicholas Wykoff. The weighing, storing and books are attended to by L. D. Stephens.

GREAT REDUCTION.—It will be seen by Kierski's advertisement that a great reduction has been made in the price of school books—ten per cent. less than heretofore. This is fortunate just before the commencement of the new term at both college and public schools. Call and see his catalogue of prices.

GOOD CHANCE TO BUY.—Auction sale of horses, mules, wagons, plows, furniture, etc., etc., at the ranch of J. F. Dinwiddie, four miles west of Knight's Landing, on Saturday, Aug. 22d, at 10 A.M.

GERMAN PREACHING.—Rev. Mr. Krebs, of Marysville will preach in German at Turner Hall, Sunday the 2d day of August at 5 o'clock P. M. The German public especially are invited.

RED MEN.—Shawnee Tribe, of this place, is represented in the Grand Council now in session at Redwood City by past Sachem Jason Watkins.

WHEAT SHIPMENTS.—Thomas & Hunt have shipped during this week one hundred tons of wheat per day. The Grangers are not shipping.

EQUALIZATION.—The Board is still in session, and will so continue till to-morrow (Saturday) in order to give plenty of time for all.

RIPE GRAPES.—Mr. N. Grayson has favored us with a quantity of delicious grapes from his vineyard, for which he has our thanks.

LOCAL MARKET.—The price paid by our buyers for good wheat is $1.45 per cental.

FOR THE very best Photographs, go to Bradley and Rulofson's Gallery with an Elevator, 429 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

THE AMERICAN SARDINE CO.'s Boneless Sardines, are much better, and less than half the cost of imported Sardines.

BORN.

In Davisville, July 25th, to the wife of Robert Terrill, sq., a Daughter.

MASON'S

PORCELAINE-LINED

FRUIT JARS!

$2 Per Doz. for One Quart,

—AND—

$2.50 Per Doz. for Two Quarts!

—AT—

ACKERMAN'S

Dollar Store!

189 J STREET,

SACRAMENTO.

☞ Orders from the country properly attended to. jy10

AYER'S

SARSAPARILLA,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

This compound of the vegetable alteratives, Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia and Mandrake with the Iodides of Potassium and Iron makes a most effectual cure of a series of complaints which are very prevalent and afflicting. It purifies the blood, purges out the lurking humors in the system, that undermine health and settle into troublesome disorders. Eruptions of the skin are the appearance on the surface of humors that should be expelled from the blood. Internal derangements are the determination of those same humors to some internal organ, or organs, whose action they derange, and whose substance they disease and destroy. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA expels these humors from the blood. When they are gone, the disorders they produce disappear, such as Ulceration of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Lungs, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side and Head, Female Weakness, Sterility, Leucorrhœa arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation and General Debility. With their departure health returns.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.,

LOWELL, MASS.,

PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff; and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer of Massachusetts, says of it: "I consider it *the best preparation* for its intended purposes."

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FOR THE WHISKERS!

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in *one preparation*, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color which will neither rub nor wash off.

MANUFACTURED BY

R. P. HALL & Co., Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine. jy10-1y2

PUNCTUAL AS A TIMEPIECE.—Unless the bowels do their duty with the regularity of clockwork, perfect health is impossible. Therefore, when disordered, control them immediately with

Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient,

the most genial balsamic and effective laxative and alterative known to the medical profession. Sold by all druggists. jy31

EL DORADO

LIVERY STABLES!

POCKMAN & BRO.,

(Successors to Hubbard & Sill)

Have become the Proprietors of these celebrated Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables, and are prepared to furnish on short notice any kind of turn-out desired—Saddle Horses, Single or Double Buggies, Carriages or Barouches, and will furnish drivers if desired.

Horses Boarded by the day, week or month.

jy17-3m POCKMAN & BRO., Proprietors.

WOOD FOR SALE.

I offer for sale on the WILLARD RANCH, at Cache Creek, Two Hundred cords of Stove and Steam Engine wood, dry and in good condition, at Four Dollars per cord. Apply to Mr. Sailing, on the ranch.

jy24-2w MRS. A. WILLARD.

Summer Opening.

☞ WAR ☜

AMONG THE

DRY GOODS DEALERS!

SINCE FEBRUARY 2,

OPENING DAY OF THE

Red House!

WHICH CAUSED THE

PRICES OF DRY GOODS

—AND—

MEN'S WEAR

—TO BE—

Reduced at Least 50 per cent.

Often we are asked why Goods have fallen so much. We answer: Because the

RED HOUSE

Does not wish to make their 100 per cent. profit on their

Dry Goods, Calicoes, Muslins,

ETC., ETC.,

Although Goods in the San Francisco market are just as high, and higher, than they were February 2d, when Calicoes were selling here for 12½ cents per yard.

☞ See what the

RED HOUSE

Has done for the Working Class of People—those who know the value of a dollar. We will soon be able to sell Calicoes, 14 yards for $1. See how the

RED HOUSE

has brought the prices down, and will have them still lower if they will only follow us along.

See Price List of Goods

MARKED IN RED LETTERS,

—AT—

THE RED HOUSE,

No. 198 J Street,

BET. SEVENTH AND EIGHTH,

SACRAMENTO,

CAL.,

Pure Linen Towels, $1.25 per dozen.

12 and 13 yards Cochico Prints for $4, Extra Quality.

8 yards Lonsdale Muslin, $1.00.

8 yards White Rock Muslin, $1.

10 yds Seven-Eighths Muslin, $1.

10 yds Heavy Brown Muslin, $1.

Plain and Plaid Woolen Flannels, 25 cents per yard

Cloths and Tweeds, from 25@87½c per yard

8 yards Bleached or Brown Canton Flannel for $1

Job lot of Heavy Domestic Ginghams, 12½c per yard; worth 25c

Job lot of Nottingham Lace, 25, 30 and 37½c per yard; worth double

Children's Handkerchiefs, 75c per dozen

Double-width Table Linen, 25, 37½ and 50c per yard

Ladies Chemises and Night-gowns, only 50 and 75c each

Ladies' and Children's all Wool Capes, only 50c; worth $1.50

Job lots 25 yards Heavy Crash for $1.75; worth $3

Infants' Robes, $1.50 each; worth $3.50

Job lot of Jaconet Embroideries and Lace Edgings

Heavy Felt Balmoral Skirts, only $1.25; worth $3.

Summer Balmoral Skirts, only 50c; worth $1

Big Drive black Satin striped French Imperial Lamoreler Dress Goods, only 37½c; well worth 87½c

Ladies' Belts, 25c each; worth 50c

Feather Dusters, 25c each

11-4 Honey-comb Quilts, $1.50; Marseilles Quilts, $2

10-4 Honey-comb Quilts, $1

Ladies' Shawls, plain and plaid, all wool, $1.50; cheaper than anybody's

—ALSO,—

We have a large variety of other Goods, too numerous to mention, at equally low prices.

N.B.—We would particularly call your attention to our stock of

Men's and Youth's Wear,

With a variety of other articles.

Men's all wool extra size San Francisco Plaid Overshirts, $1.75 and $2

Men's Heavy and Fine Cassimere Overshirts, $1.75; worth $2.50

Men's San Francisco Gray Overshirts, $1.50 each

Men's Plain and Tweed extra size Overshirts, 75 cents; worth $1.50

Fine Undershirts and Drawers, 50 cents each

All wool Shaker Socks, 3 pair for 90 cents

English Cotton Socks, 25 cents per pair

Merino Socks, three pair for 50 cents

Germantown Socks, five pair for 50 cents

And we have Socks as low as 60 cents per doz.

Double-stitched Duck Pants, Overalls and Jumpers, 75 cents each

Cottonade, Tweed and Satinet Pants for $1.25; all wool Pants, $3.50

Beaver Coats, $3.50; worth $7.50

Scotch Tweed Coats for $5; worth $10

Ladies' and Children's Calf San Francisco-made Shoes, $1.25 and $1.50

☞ BIG DRIVE, ENGLISH OIL-CLOTH, 60 cents per yard; worth $1.12½

☞ AMERICAN OIL-CLOTH, 35 cents per yard; worth 75 cents

☞ OUR BIGGEST DRIVE IS OUR ARMY COATS. We have 1,000 of them, and are asking only $2. They are well worth double the money, for any purpose.

English Wall Paper, 7½ cents per roll

The Old Brown Windsor Soap, 6 cakes, 25 cents

—ALSO,—

We have Door-rugs, Mats, etc., and a full line of Trunks, Valises, Carpet-bags; and we have White Blankets as low as $2.50

All kinds of Tobacco, Chewing and Smoking.

☞ We represent ourselves as being the WORKINGMAN'S FRIEND. We buy all of our Goods at Auction, for cash, and will guarantee them to be just as good as though they were bought in the regular way. Only our way we are the gainer; the seller the loser.

We sign ourselves, as the Importers all the way from the Auction Rooms of San Francisco to the RED HOUSE of Sacramento,

Yours Respectfully,

RED HOUSE.

N.B.—We shall be open on the Fourth of July with extra help of Clerks to accommodate the Country People.

jc26

New Arrival

.....OF.....

DRY GOODS.

500 PIECES OF

The Best Selected Calicos

That ever was in this Town!

French Calicos!

Warranted Fast Colors and of the Neatest Patterns.

2,000 YARDS OF

IRON GRENADINE

In all imaginable styles,

Only 15c. per yard—worth 50c.

STRIPED AND LACE ORGANDIES,

Directly Imported from France.

STRIPED, FIG'D AND PLAIN

Nainsooks,

Lawns,

Bishop Lawns,

Victoria Lawns,

Mulled Swiss, Dress Linen

—AND—

GRASS CLOTH,

In all shades, and an endless variety of Novelties in

FANCY GOODS!

Besides a great many other articles—too numerous to mention.

☞ Now, as our stock is full in all departments, our patrons will do well to avail themselves of good selections.

Our Prices Defy All and Every Competition.

☞ *PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.*

A. NICKELSBURG & BRO.,

Jo1-3m OPP. COLLEGE, WOODLAND.

Dissolution of Partnership

We beg leave to inform the public of Yolo County that we are about to dissolve partnership and to close out our stock of

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES!

HATS AND CAPS!

And also our EXTENSIVE STOCK of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS!

And in order to do so we offer goods

At Greatly Reduced Prices!

ALL WHO WANT TO GET

Good Bargains!

In the Clothing line will do well to

CALL EARLY!

We shall continue to keep on hand a

Full and Complete Stock

—OF—

DRESS GOODS

Introducing all the Novelties

—OF THE—

SPRING TRADE!

By confining our business to

Staple and Fancy Goods!

We believe we can give better satisfaction to our patrons than any other firm in Woodland. Thankful for past favors, we ask for a continuance of the same.

JACOBS, MEYERSON & CO.

P.S.—All persons indebted to us are requested to call and settle their old accounts without further notice.

WOODLAND, March 27th, 1874. m27-3m

LARGE

Credit Sale

For 90 Days

AT THE

White House

A. ALEXANDER,

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, ETC.,

Sells First-Class Goods

—AT—

BOTTOM PRICES!

—AND WILL—

DUPLICATE

Any bill sold by any other house in my line and Discount it

Five per cent. on Time, or Eight per cent. for Cash.

A. ALEXANDER,

White House,

je12 WOODLAND.

THE STATE INVESTMENT

—AND—

INSURANCE COMPANY!

FIRE AND MARINE.

Cash Assets, - Over $350,000.

Principal Office, 409 California Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

OFFICERS:

PETER DONAHUE, *President*,
A. J. BRYANT, *Vice-President*,
CHARLES H. CUSHING, *Secretary*,

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Peter Donahue, H H Haight, C D O'Sullivan, J D Coughlin, R Harrison, A H Rutherford, John J Marks, E W Corbett, Geo O Mc Mullin, A J Bryant, Frank M Pixley, E Burke, J W Nye, H H Watson, Alexander Austin, P J White, W A Piper, M Mayblum, Richard Ivers, John Rosenfeld, P. H. Russell, *Sacramento*, Jno G Downey, F P F Temple, *Los Angeles*, Wm. Bihler *Sonoma County*, H W Searle, *Mayfield*.

The State Investment Co. has no connection with Insurance Combinations; its business is transacted at the lowest paying rates of premium; each hazard is judged of by its own merits, and treated without reference to arbitrary rules or vexatious regulations.

M. W. THOMAS,

AGENT WOODLAND AND YOLO CO.,

OFFICE:

AT REINDOLLAR'S DRUG STORE

MAIN ST., WOODLAND. my1-3m

H. WACHHORST,

IMPORTING WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER,

79 J street, Sacramento,

BET. THIRD AND FOURTH,

Invites attention to his

Magnificent Stock of Genuine Sterling Silverware.

Ornamented and for the Table—925 fine, warranted to retain its beautiful whiteness and not change to a greyish shade like coin quality of Silver Forks and Spoons.

JEWELRY. My selection is one of the rarest and most valuable in the State, in Diamond Sets, Stone Cameo, Amethyst, Coral and Solid Gold Sets.

RINGS. An endless variety of every description, from Plain Solid Gold to the most elegant Diamond Settings.

CHAINS. Opera, Neck Opera Guard, Chatelain, and Vest Chains, all the new elegant patterns.

SUNDRIES. Lockets, Charms, Seals, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Collar Buttons, Gents' Gold Headed Walking Canes, etc.

WATCHES. Chronometers, Chronographs, (quarter and one-fifth second) for timing horses, fine English and Swiss watches, American watches from the best manufactories, which I will forward to any part of the country at factory prices.

CLOCKS. From the plainest to the finest French Pendules.

DEALERS In these articles from the interior will be allowed a liberal discount.

Orders Promptly Filled.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired by the best workmen and warranted.

My customers enjoy this advantage, I purchase my goods for cash from the factories and sell cheaper than any other dealer here.

Remember the Sign of the Town Clock.

79 J street, between 3d and 4th.

je20-3m

J. I. EATON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions.

—ALSO,—

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bought and Sold at Reasonable Prices.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

COR. MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,

Opp. the Masonic Hall,

WOODLAND, June 19, 1874. Jy17-3m

OTTO HANSON,

Merchant Tailor,

No 106 J STREET,

Between Fourth and Fifth, - Sacramento.

Has greatly reduced the price of Gents' Custom-made Clothing. Fine Cassimere and Tweed Pants, superior finish, at $3 and upwards. Diagonal and Cassimere Business Suits, $40 and upwards. Also a

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE MATERIALS!

A full line of **GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS** of the best quality. je20-3m

CORONER'S NOTICE.

I hereby notify the public that A. W. TUCKER is authorized to act as Deputy Coroner of Yolo County, and will attend to the duties of the office in my absence.

jy3-tf S. L. MONDAY, Coroner Yolo Co.

COAL OIL,
For sale at
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE

GEO. LEWALD

(Successor to FLEISHMAN & KAUFMAN)

—DEALER IN—

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

CROCKERY,

HARDWARE,

OILS, PAINTS

—AND—

WALL-PAPER!

☞ **Goods Sold on Favorable Terms.**

my1-3m

Boot & Shoe Store

L. KAMINSKY & CO., Proprietors.

For the Latest Styles, Best Assortment and Lowest Prices!

—OF—

BOOTS & SHOES

CALL AT THE

BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

Ordinary Repairing to All Our Goods Free of Charge.

We Call Particular Attention to our Own Made Boots and Shoes.

my27-3m

MILLIKEN BROS.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

Groceries, China Goods, Teas,

WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.,

Nos. 60 and 62 K Street, cor. 3d,

SACRAMENTO,

☞ SOLE AGENTS FOR

William H. Hart's celebrated "Snow Flake."
S. Vanderhoff's "Daybreak."
Applegate's "Star."
Old Bourbon Whiskies;

AND ON SALE

W. A. Gaines' "Old Crow," and "Hermitage," Bourbon and Rye, and Cutter's "O. K." Whiskies.

Fine Old Hennessy, Otard, Depuy and Co., Sazerac, Marett, and other Brandies.

Port, Sherry and other Wines. Ales and Porter. je26-3m

A. D. PORTER. T. B. PORTER.

PORTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS!

—AND—

Dealers in Produce Generally,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND.

je6-3m

Dr. Brenan.

DR. PAUL M. BRENAN,

Physician, Surgeon,

AND LECTURER, late of Philadelphia, the fountain-head of all medical science in this country, who has spent the last thirteen years in traveling through all the principal cities in Europe and the United States, giving lectures and treating some of the most complicated and long-standing diseases, has now permanently located himself in the city of San Francisco, at

127 Montgomery Street,

Opposite the Occidental Hotel entrance. Although DR. BRENAN may differ considerably in his practice from many members of the Profession, yet he is possessed of the highest credentials from the most learned and celebrated Medical Colleges in the country; and all who have attended his lectures bear witness to the clear and lucid manner in which he defines every portion of the human frame, giving the reasons for the various diseases which the tissues of the human body are subject to, and illustrating every portion of the human system by the simple aid of a black board, thereby proving himself to be thoroughly acquainted with the anatomy of the human configuration. On these lectures the press of all our large cities have showered the highest encomiums of praise; and DR. BRENAN has been also greatly complimented by the leading physicians of the day. He has devoted much of his time and research to the diseases of the nervous system and reproductive organs, and also to general and nervous debility. And for this purpose DR. BRENAN spent several years in Paris, where the best facility is offered for the thorough investigation of the cause of these most complicated diseases. Nasal Catarrh and other diseases of the throat and chest have also been the subject of special lectures delivered throughout the country. The Doctor, therefore, offers his services with confidence to all the afflicted of humanity, who may suffer from any of the complaints incidental to the human frame. In addition to his own professional office and consultation room, the Doctor has also secured parlors affording every convenience for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen separately.

Office, 127 Montgomery street, opposite the Occidental Hotel Entrance. Office Hours—9 to 12 and 1 to 5; in the evening, 6 to 8.

Correspondence will be promptly answered, and a list of printed questions, forwarded to patients in any part of the United States, and by the answers DR. BRENAN can tell the disease almost as readily as by seeing the patient. Consultations at the office free. Post Office Box 291.

je12-3m3p

Commodious House and Lot FOR SALE!

The large, well-located house formerly occupied by its owner, NATHAN ELLIOTT, on Fourth, north of Main street, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. The house is now occupied by two families, and is well calculated for a Boarding House. For particulars enquire of C. L. BEACH, at his wagon shop, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Woodland. je12-tf

PURE Lard Oil, Chinese Nut Oil, Castor Oil At E. EYNUM & CO'S.

The Yolo Democrat.

Friday, July 31st, 1874.

Beyond the River.

The time must come, I know, when we shall part—
All ties must sever;
This golden zone, enclasping heart to heart,
Must snap and shiver.
But doth yon deep, dark stream, part evermore?
Or shall we meet and greet on that far shore,
Beyond the River?

If we shall meet—oh! would that I knew how!
In saintly blessing?
Or shall we stand as we are standing now—
Mutely caressing?
Is yonder life but this grown rich and grand?
Or is humanity left on the strand—
Dropped in undressing?

Oh, would I knew! the misty clouds that lie
These waters over
Still darkly droop, still mock my straining eye,
Still thickly hover.
I call and question. Silence hath no tone.
In vain I ask how I shall meet mine own—
As friend or lover?

This world were dark indeed had I not thee
To clasp and hold me;
My light is thy great love, so tenderly,
So often, told me.
The night must come; but in the far-off morn,
Will the dear arms that have my steps upborne
Once more enfold me?

Love is so precious, life so frail and fleet!
Hearts bleed and quiver;
Tears wet the prints of dear, departed feet,
Gone hence forever.
Parting is bitter. If I could but know
That thou wilt be to me the same as now,
Beyond the river.

Is love eternal? Still yon sullen cloud
Answers me never.
In vain I plead; it folds its sable shroud,
Silent forever.
But I shall know. 'Tis useless to contend
With shadows: yet all doubts shall have an end
Beyond the river.

General Items.

An entire village in Navarre, Spain, has been covered by a land-side, and over 200 persons were killed.

There is an orange tree in one of the gardens at Paris that has reached the respectable age of 400 years.

The loss by the Chicago fire is now estimated at only $2,500,000. The district burned was mostly occupied by low rookeries.

It is reported that Gen. Butler has obtained an interest in the Washington paper that recently signalized its preference for a third term.

General Butler has been employed as counsel by Tilton, and the case between him and Beecher is quite likely to drift into the courts of law.

The English postoffice carries annually about 870,000,000 letters, 75,000,000 postal cards, 103,000,000 book packets, and 99,000,000 newspapers.

An Iowa paper predicts that in five years every barrel of flour will be sent East in barrels of paper, made from the straw the wheat grew in.

There are four District Courts in San Francisco, one County Court, and one Municipal Court, and there are now on the files of these Courts 10,782 cases.

Losses by the water-spout at Eureka aggregate $150,000, at that one place. To which must be added a list of lives lost, the num ber not yet being fully known.

The town of Colusa has passed an ordinance providing for the punishment of such persons as may be convicted of misdemeanor by laboring in a chain-gang.

The *Tribune* asserts that there are more babies born in Carson City, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than any other town in the United States.

Seven boys were struck by lightening, near Indianapolis, Indiana, on the 9th inst. One of the boys was instantly killed, and the others were seriously injured.

A waterspout burst over the railway track near Toano on the 24th doing much damage to the road. An emigrant train was thrown from the track and five passengers were killed.

During the year ending with last month there were 19 murders committed in San Francisco and 59 suicides; there were also 68 accidental deaths and 3 cases of manslaughter.

It is definitely ascertained that enough bids are received to insure the success of the new five-twenty loan. Bankers in New York place that city's subscription at $85,000,000 or $100,000,000.

The London *Standard* now claims a circulation of 200,000 copies, and on special occasions its issue has reached 280,000. It is a two cent paper, and the organ of the Conservative party.

It is reported that the Honorable George William Curtis and Colonel T. W. Higginson have consented to stump the State of Michigan in favor of the woman's suffrage clause in the new constitution.

The finest field of wheat, probably, in America, is owned by Benjamin S. Clowes, a short distance north of Stockton, consisting of about 500 acres, and, by competent judges, estimated to average sixty bushels to the acre.

It is estimated that about 50,000 pounds of wool has been sent from Siskiyou Co. this spring, all of which brought thirty-one and thirty-two cents at Red Bluff, where higher prices are paid than at Sacramento or San Francisco.

Reports fix the amount of wheat destroyed by the grasshoppers in Minnesota, at one million and a half bushels, and they are liable to destroy half a million more before harvest is over. Other cereals are in a prosperous condition.

The two reservoirs being constructed by Alvinza Hayward, near the Halfmoon Bay road, San Mateo Co., will be completed within two weeks. They will hold 3,000,000 and 2,500,000 gallons respectively, and have cost upwards of $30,000.

A New York man who believes in advertising paid a bill of $78,000 the other day for a year's work, but it was money well spent, for the earnings resulting from that advertisement, which were divided among four persons, footed up $650,000.

A child was supposed to have died at Tehama on Saturday, and was being buried, when the mother uttered a cry and threw herself upon the coffin exclaiming that the child had spoken. The coffin was opened and the child found alive.

At Grass Valley, the woods are alive with urchins picking hazel nuts. There are a great many bushes within a mile or two of Grass Valley, and these are, or have been, filled with nuts. They are now ripe, and the boys are taking advantage of it and picking them by the bag-full.

A poison of any concievable description may be rendered almost instantaneously harmless, to most persons, by swallowing two gills of sweet oil. An individual with a very strong constitution should take twice that quantity. The oil will neutralize every form of vegetable and mineral poison with which doctors are acquainted.

According to the New York *Sun*, every candidate on the Iowa Republican ticket except one is a Grant officeholder. The convention was an officeholders' convention, and the ticket nominated is, of course, an officeholders' ticket. The ear-marks of Grantism were as visible in the meaningless resolutions as in the nominations.

A private letter from Los Angeles, in speaking of the oil discovery, says: "Just now there are indications that our oil wells will soon become sources of immense wealth. Look out to see the southern heavens illuminated by the light from our oil refineries. We expect soon to send out light sufficient to drive darkness from every nook and corner of our Golden State."

A magnificent feather cloak was wasted when King Lunalilo was buried. They wrapped him in it, though it was worth $100,000; as if a cheaper article would not have served the distinguished corpse as well; a million of birds of rare plumage were sacrificed to furnish the material of which this gorgeous garment was made, and it had been handed down to Lunalilo through generations of royal chieftains.

A correspondent at Guaymas, Sonora, under date of June 25th, says the times are very dull, and prospects bad for any thing better. Everything is dried up; no rain last year and none this year so far. Fountains and fountain-heads, never dry before are so now. Fresh water is sold as a luxury. The only life is the arrival of the San Francisco steamer every twenty days. The State Congress has been in session at Ures since May 26.

T. B. Reindollar,

Successor to Ruggles & Reindollar.

Dealer in all kinds of

Drugs,
Medicines,
Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Brushes,
Perfumery,

BOOKS, STATIONERY, LAMPS,

And everything found in a

First-Class Drug Store.

Physicians' Prescriptions

ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED,

Day or night, by

The Proprietor.

ONE DOOR WEST OF PORTER'S STORE,
OPPOSITE THE COLLEGE.

jy25-3m Woodland.

Don't buy Eastern Wagons

When you can

BUY CALIFORNIA-MADE

CHEAPER THAN IMPORTED.

he undersigned has for sale

100 Carriages,

BUGGIES,

Farm & Spring Wagons,

ALL MANUFACTURED

BY YOLO COUNTY MECHANICS!

FROM THE BEST MATERIALS,

—AND—

Warranted.

☞ If anything about them proves defective it will be repaired without expense to the purchaser.

TERMS—Cash, or time at low rates of interest. Apply to

GEO. D. FISKE & CO.,
P. O. BUILDING, WOODLAND.

P.S.—Examine before purchasing elsewhere.
my15-3m

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral!

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma and Consumption.

The few compositions, which have won the confidence of mankind and become household words, among not only one but many nations, must have extraordinary virtues. Perhaps no one ever secured so wide a reputation, or maintained it so long, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It has been known to the public about forty years, by a long continued series of marvellous cures, that have won for it a confidence in its virtues, never equalled by any other medicine. It still makes the most effectual cures of *Coughs, Colds, Consumption*, that can be made by medical skill. Indeed, the CHERRY PECTORAL has really robbed these dangerous diseases of their terrors, to a great extent, and given a feeling of immunity from their fatal effects, that is well founded, if the remedy be taken in season. Every family should have it in their closet for the ready and prompt relief of its members. Sickness, suffering, and even life is saved by this timely protection. The prudent should not neglect it, and the wise will not. Keep it by you for the protection it affords by its timely use in sudden attacks.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS,
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

AYER'S

HAIR VIGOR!

—FOR—

RESTORING GRAY HAIR

—TO ITS—

Natural Vitality and Color!

Advancing years, sickness, care, disappointment, and hereditary predisposition, all turn the hair gray, and either of them incline it to shed prematurely.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, by long and extensive use, has proven that it stops the falling of the hair immediately; often renews the growth, and always surely restores its color, when faded or gray. It stimulates the nutritive organs to healthy activity, and preserves both the hair and its beauty. Thus brashy, weak or sickly hair becomes glossy, pliable and strengthened; lost hair regrows with lively expression; falling hair is checked and stablished; thin hair thickens; and faded or gray hair resume their original color. Its operation is sure and harmless. It cures dandruff, heals all humors, and keeps the scalp cool, clean and soft—under which conditions, diseases of the scalp are impossible.

As a dressing for ladies' hair, the VIGOR is praised for its grateful and agreeable perfume, and valued for the soft lustre and richness of tone it imparts.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & Co.,
LOWELL, MASS.,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMISTS.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.
jy10-1y1

300 Cords of Stovewood for Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale, on his Ranch, in Capay Valley, three hundred cords of Oak and Manzanita Stove Wood, deliverable on the ground. Oak Stove Wood, $3 per cord.

C. V. FOWLER.
Capay, April 1st, 1874. ap3-1f

S. P. STINAFF. E. S. STINAFF.

S. P. STINAFF & SON,

(Successors to Gray & Wood)

DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

(CALIFORNIA HARROW.)

Agents for the celebrated

EAGLE HAY PRESS.

MACHINERY,

HARDWARE,

Paints and Oils,

MAIN ST., WOODLAND,

Are fully supplied with the latest improved machinery and agricultural implements, which we sell at San Francisco prices,

We also call attention to our

Iron and Wood-Workers' Tools

And stock in trade, consisting of Iron, Steel, Coal, Springs, Axles, Bolts, Nails, Locks, Screws, Hinges, etc., etc., etc.

CASTINGS FOR ALL KINDS OF MACHINERY!

CUTLERY,

In Every Style,

Cordage, Blasting Powder, Fuse,

And all kinds of Ammunition.

Our stock of PAINTERS' FINDINGS is large and complete, consisting of

Paints, Oils, Brushes, Window-Glass,

ETC., ETC,

The Attention of Farmers,

MECHANICS AND BUILDERS

Is particularly invited to our stock, each line of which is complete, and will be sold at very low prices.

S. P. STINAFF & SON.
Woodland, November 1st, 1873. my21-3m

MARCUS C. HAWLEY & CO.,

COR. J. & SECOND STREETS,

SACRAMENTO,

Agricultural Implements,

MACHINES

—AND—

HARDWARE.

☞ SOLE AGENTS for

SCHUTTLER WAGONS!

Thimble Skein and Iron Axle, the best Farm Wagon sold in the State of California, warranted for one year.

WOOD'S MOWERS,

HAINES' HEADERS,

TAYLOR RAKES,

BARNES' RAKES,

GAAR SCOTT & CO'S ENGINES,

GOLD MEDAL SEPARATORS,

VIBRATOR THRESHERS,

PITT'S HORSE-POWERS,

SWEEPSTAKE SEPARATORS,

FANNING MILLS,

PLOWS, HARROWS, SEED SOWERS, CULTIVATORS, FORKS, HOES, RAKES, ROPE, Nails, Shovels, Axes, Wire, Etc., Etc., Etc.

☞ We invite the Farmers of Yolo County to come and see us, as we will sell them the

Best Goods at the Lowest Prices

Of any house in Sacramento. je19-3m

J. K. SMITH & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE and BEDDING,

COLLEGE BLOCK,

Main Street, - Woodland,

Opposite Craft Hotel.

Undertaking

Promptly attended to, and at satisfactory prices.

☞ Fine New Hearse in connection with the business.

je5-3m J. K. SMITH & CO.

P. S. GLASSCOCK,

—DEALER IN—

Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery,

STATIONERY, ETC.,

—ALSO,—

AGENT FOR THE

Liverpool & London & Globe

FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

Front St., Knight's Landing.

AGENT FOR THE

SINGER SEWING MACHINE!

jy10-3m

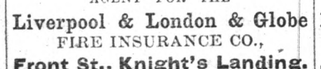
FURNITURE STORE

—AND—

Cabinet Shop

South side of Main street, next to the Woodland Market and opposite El Dorado Livery Stable,

WOODLAND.



ALL KINDS OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE

FURNITURE,

Spring Matresses, Lounges, &c., constantly on hand and fitted up to order.

COFFINS OF ALL KINDS AND SIZES furnished on short notice.

REPAIRING.—All kinds of Furniture neatly and cheaply repaired.

jy17-3m P. KRELLENBERG.

WOODLAND BAKERY,

First Street,

Opposite Central Hall, near Capital Hotel.

O. SCHLUER, . Proprietor.

A Supply of

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Crackers,

Etc., always on hand, and delivered to any part of town if desired.

Balls and Parties

Supplied on short notice. A continuance of patronage is respectfully solicited. my21

J. L. SIMPSON,

Druggist,

GALBRAITH'S BLOCK,

MAIN STREET, WOODLAND.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils,

TOILET PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, HAIR OILS, SOAPS, HAIR BRUSHES, ETC.

A Fine Stock of

School Books,
Miscellaneous Books,
Stationery,
Initial Note,
Diaries, Etc.

Also, a Complete Assortment of

GLASS, CIGARS,
TOBACCO, LEGAL BLANKS.

Also, FINE PORT AND SHERRY WINES,

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies,

COGNAC BRANDY,

Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Etc.

All of the purest quality for medicinal use.

☞ Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours by a thoroughly competent druggist

J. L. SIMPSON,

(Read & Magee's old stand,) Main street,
je19-tf WOODLAND.

SHERMAN & HYDE,

Cor. Kearny and Sutter Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

SHEET MUSIC,

Musical Instruments,

—AND—

MUSICAL MERCHANDISE.

Orders from the Interior promptly filled.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Acknowledged by Musicians to be the Best Low Priced Instruments ever offered for sale on this Coast.

THE UNEQUALLED

These Superb Instruments have achieved a success unparalleled in the history of Piano-forte Manufacture.

They are remarkable for Great Volume, Purity and Sweetness of Tone, and Durability.

THE CELEBRATED

The Most Desirable Instruments in the market for church and parlor. Over 28,000 now in use.

SHERMAN & HYDE,

GENERAL AGENTS,

SAN FRANCISCO.
mh20

RICHARD SCHNEIDER,

TEACHER OF

Piano, Organ, Guitar and

VOCAL MUSIC!

TERMS:—$6.00 PER MONTH.

Pianos and Organs Tuned, Repaired, Packed for shipment, Unpacked and Set-up.

Pupils Instructed at their Residences.

Agent for the celebrated Steinway & Son's New York; Chickering, Boston, and Emerson's ($360) Pianos. The Hamlin & Mason's, Boston, and X. Spang's, Syracuse, Melodeons and Organs. The best instruments manufactured.

Any Music, Book or Sheet Music, wherever published, supplied at the marked retail price on short notice.

Organs and Pianos also sold on the instalment plan, of regular monthly payments (from $5 up) until paid for.

For particulars please leave orders at A. Kierski or Geo. Lewald & Co's stores, or address per post.

RICHARD SCHNEIDER,
Music Teacher,
my28-3m Woodland, Yolo Co., Cal.

Woodland Poultry Yards

Unsurpassed on the Pacific Coast.

Imported from the Most Celebrated Yards in the East.

Buff, White, Black and Patridge Cochins; Dark and Light Bramas; White and Brown Leghorns; White and Golden Polands; Silver Spangled Hamburgs, Houdans, and Golden Sebright Bantams.

ALSO,

Bronze Turkeys and Rouen Ducks.

Eggs from $6 to $12 per dozen.

Address, DR. W. J. PRATHER,
my6-3m Woodland, Cal.

C. D. MORIN,

At his Old Stand, Opposite the Bank of Woodland,

Is prepared to do all kinds of

PLUMBING, GAS-FITTING,

—AND—

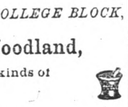
METAL ROOFING,

And Manufacturer of

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Wares,

ALSO, DEALER IN

STOVES,



PUMPS,

Iron and Galvanized Pipes of all sizes.

AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated "Union Range."

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Of all kinds in his line.

CALVANIZED IRON

Water Tanks!

All Sizes, made to Order.

AGENCY FOR

Rose's deep well Force Pumps.

TOOLS FOR BORING WELLS

Can be had at my Store.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY

Promptly attended to.

☞ SHOP ON MAIN STREET,

(Next to Gray and Wood's Hardware Store.)

my1-3m C. D. MORIN.

BYNUM & CO.,

WEST END OF NEW COLLEGE BLOCK,

Main St., Woodland,

Dealers in all kinds of

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PERFUMERY,
TOILET AND
FANCY ARTICLES,

PURE WINES and LIQUORS,

For Medicinal Purposes,

—AND—

EVERYTHING USUALLY FOUND IN A

FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE!

—ALSO—

A Large Stock of Stationery,

—CONSISTING OF—

LEGAL BLANKS OF ALL KINDS

BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, MEMORANDUMS, ETC., ETC.

A Fine Stock

—OF—

TOBACCO and CIGARS

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Prescriptions Carefully

AND ACCURATELY

Compounded—Day or Night—

—BY A—

THOROUGHLY COMPETENT DRUGGIST.

Nothing but the Purest Medicines Used.

jy17-3m

REMOVAL

OF THE

WOODLAND PROVISION STORE

—TO THE—

NEW BUILDING

Directly west of Templars' Hall,

—AND—

Opposite the Old Stand.

J. G. SCHWALM,

Dealer in all kinds of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

Respectfully invites the residents of Woodland and vicinity to call at his new quarters, where he is fully prepared to supply their wants with every article of

FAMILY GROCERIES

Of the best quality, and too numerous to mention in an advertisement; also,

Butter, Cheese, Bacon, Hams, Pork.

PRESERVED MEATS

And the choicest Liquors, Cigars and Tobacco.

☞ *Depot of the National Brewery, of San Francisco.*

je19-3m

LUMBER!

L. B. RUGGLES. S. A. DAVIS.

RUGGLES & DAVIS,

(Successors to L. B. Ruggles,)

AT THE OLD ESTABLISHED YARD,

South of Main St., near the College,

WOODLAND.

It is our intention to keep on hand every kind

—OF—

Building and Fencing Lumber,

Shakes,
Doors,
Blinds,
Plaster Paris,

SHINGLES, WINDOWS, LATHS,

Lime, Cement, Hair, Etc.

All Orders Promptly Filled on Liberal Terms to the Purchaser.

jy3-3m RUGGLES & DAVIS.

PAINTS AND OILS,
For sale at
SIMPSON'S DRUG STORE.

Still on Hand!

F. M. HALL,

MAIN STREET,

IN FRONT OF THE COLLEGE, WOODLAND,

Would respectfully announce to the People of Yolo County, that he is now permanently located in Woodland, and is prepared to fill all orders in his line at short notice and in a satisfactory manner.

Manufacturer —OF— —IN— And Dealer

ALL KINDS OF

HARDWARE, TINWARE,

STOVES,

RANGES, PUMPS,

PIPE OF ALL KINDS,

GAS FIXTURES,

Nails, Screws, Hinges, Etc.,

WASH-BOARDS, CHURNS,

Clothes Wringers,
Galvanized Iron Wash Tubs,
Wadlie Irons,
Gem Pans,
Sad Irons,
Rubber Hose,

COFFEE MILLS,

Knives and Forks,
Spoons,
Scrubbing and Horse Brushes,
Curry Combs,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

MANUFACTURER OF

ALL KINDS OF

Tin, Copper, Brass and Sheet-Iron Ware.

AGENT FOR THE CELEBRATED

RICHMOND RANGE

—AND—

Empire City Cook Stove!

The Best Stoves Now in Use.

Also for THE PEOPLE'S DEEP WELL FORCE PUMP, the best and cheapest Deep Well Force Pump now in use.

☞ Particular attention given to Repairing and Job Work. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. my1 3m

Yolo Planing Mill,

MACHINE SHOP,

—AND—

Manufactory for Elevators and Self-Feeders for Threshing Machines,

COR. OF OAK AVENUE AND RAILROAD STS.,

One Block South of Hesperian College.

The undersigned hereby notifies the public tht he has leased the Yolo Planing Mill and added to it a Machine and Blacksmith Shop, with a view to establishing a

MANUFACTORY FOR ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

And to do a General Milling Business in all its Departments.

Doors, Sash, Casings, Inside Finish, Brackets, Scroll Sawing, Wood and Iron Turning, Boring out Steam Cylinders and Douglas Pumps (of any size), Door and Window Frames and Moldings of all kinds made to order, Etc., Etc.

CONTRACTING AND JOBBING

Left to Contractors, House Builders and Carpenters, whose patronage is especially solicited, and

Good Work Guaranteed!

As None but First-Class Workmen will be employed. Besides, he is prepared to do

BLACKSMITHING!

AND REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

—AND—

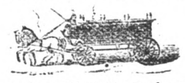
STEAM ENGINES!

Will Manufacture Harrows, Cultivators, and anything in his line of business that may be ordered, at as reasonable rates as can be done in San Francisco.

jy2-3m BYRON JACKSON.

J. H. BROGAN,

GENERAL UNDERTAKER,



Having purchased the interest of Mr. Smith in this branch of the business, may be found at all times at the

OLD STAND OF S. HYMAN,

Opposite the Store of Geo. Lewald & Co.

Funerals Promptly Attended to,

—AND—

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

☞ He has the FINEST OF HEARSES.

J. H. BROGAN.
Woodland, June 8th, 1872. je5-3m

J. A. WILSON, JOHN BAUER.
[*Late of Gosselgren & Wilson.*]

WILSON & BAUER,

Cor. 4th and J Sts.,

SACRAMENTO,

IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE!

BEDDING

AND MIRRORS!

—ALSO,—

Solid Walnut Bedroom and Parlor Furniture!

DESKS AND BOOKCASES,

Of Every Description,

LOWER THAN SAN FRANCISCO PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
my15-3m

C. H. DAVIS. JAS. VEIRS. WASH. LAYBERT.

WOODLAND MEAT MARKETS.

CHAS. H. DAVIS & CO., Proprietors.

Good Beef,

MUTTON, VEAL,

PORK, SAUSAGE, SALT MEATS, ETC.,

Constantly on hand. jy10-3m

To the Ladies of Woodland and Vicinity.

Rag Carpet Manufactory.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that he has just established himself in Woodland, and is prepared to weave Rag Carpets for all who want them.

PRICES.

Fancy patterns, per yard.....50 cts.
Patterns with white warp, per yard.....45 cts.
Plain patterns, per yard.....40 cts.

Orders left at Porter's store will be promptly attended to.

jy17-3m THOMAS McCANNA.

BAKER & HAMILTON,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS

—OF—

Agricultural Implements

—AND—

MACHINES,

SACRAMENTO

—AND—

SAN FRANCISCO,

Offer to the trade the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

Of Goods ever in the Market.

Sweepstake Gang Plows,
Eureka Gang Plows,
Single Plows, Iron and Steel,
Harrows,
Cultivators,
Seed Sowers,

FANNING MILLS,

Feed Mills,
Corn Planters,
Grain Drills.

We are Exclusive Agents for the

Statesman Force Feed Drill

—AND THE—

WINNEBAGO SEEDER AND CULTIVATOR.

Farmers should send for our LIST OF PRICES before buying elsewhere.

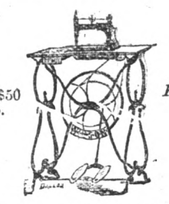
The celebrated

BAIN WAGON!

Which has given universal satisfaction as the Best Farm Wagon now in use, can be had ONLY from us or our agents. my21-3m

THE WILSON

Sewing Machine!



Price, $50 to $75. *Price, $50 to $75.*

These Machines, although sold $20 LOWER in price than any other first-class sewing machine, received the

HIGHEST AWARDS

—AT THE—

World's Fair, Vienna, 1873,

As follows:

A Medal for the Best Sewing Machine.
A Medal for the Highest Standard of Skilled Workmanship.
A Medal for the Best Sample of Cloth Work in Stitch and Fancy Work.
A Medal for the Best Stitching in Boots and Shoes.

☞ Address, for Circulars and Samples,
G. H. NORTON, Agent,
fe20-6m4p 337 Kearny s.t, San Francisco.

ROSENKRANZ & KUHN,

MAIN STREET,

Between Tackney House and E. L. Clark's Stable,

WOODLAND,

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Tinware, Stoves, Hose, WaterPipes and Pumps,

ROOFING, PLUMBING & GASFITTING.

Jobbing of Every Description.

Agents for the celebrated Medalion Ranges, the best in the market.

All orders promptly attended to.

je6-3m ROSENKRANZ & KUHN.

WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE!

IN WOODLAND!

DRYFUS & CO.,

Have in store a full stock of

Choice Wines, Pure Liquors,

CIGARS, ETC.,

Which they offer to dealers and the public at wholesale rates as favorable as can be obtained anywhere on this Coast.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED,

—AND—

GOODS DELIVERED ON SHORT NOTICE.

Store opposite Bank of Woodland.

March 8th, 1873. je5-3m

EL DORADO

LIVERY STABLES!

POCKMAN & BRO.,

(*Successors to Hubbard & Sill*)

Have become the Proprietors of these celebrated Livery, Sale and Boarding Stables, and are prepared to furnish on short notice any kind of turn-out desired—Saddle Horses, Single or Double Buggies, Carriages or Barouches, and will furnish drivers if desired.

Horses Boarded by the day, week or month.

jy17-3m POCKMAN & BRO., Proprietors.

BUCKEYE AND COTTONWOOD

STAGE!

After July 1st, 1874, the Stage for Cottonwood and Buckeye, carrying United States Mails, will LEAVE WOODLAND every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings at half-past Six. Returning, will LEAVE BUCKEYE at One P.M., via Plainfield.

Passengers will find this an easy and comfortable conveyance.

All business matters entrusted to me will be attended to with promptness and fidelity.

jy3 J. G. ALLISON, Proprietor.

PACIFIC SALOON!

Chris. Sieber, - - Proprietor,

Successor to H. Zirker, deceased.

I keep the best Wines, Liquors and Cigars, and respectfully invite all my friends and the public to come and see me.

PACIFIC SALOON,

Opp. the College, Main St., Woodland.

jy24-3m

House for Sale—A Bargain.

Lot 60 by 190, Court street between Mill and Court House, all fenced with pickets, and good Barn on it. Also, a No. 1 seven-octave Boston PIANO for sale. Apply to

L. MACHEFERT, Jeweler,
ap3-tf Main street.

THE YOLO DEMOCRAT.

SUPPLEMENT.

VOL. 7. WOODLAND, YOLO CO., CAL., FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1874. NO. 37.

A Lesson.

"We cannot always be giving;
The woman has come again;
She has such a whining story
Of hunger, or cold, or pain;
She wearies with petitions;
Her Johnny is out of a place,
Her children are sick with hunger,
I tire of her listless face."

Grand Philip sat lazily reading;
The crimson gas-light shook,
From a shade that was ruby tinted,
Its red flakes over his book.
I thought that he did not notice;
But suddenly, sweet and low,
He said, with the voice of a dreamer,
"Don't let the woman go."

And then, with his smile so royal,
So sweet with pity and pain,
He called her into the study,
Out of the merciless rain.
"Sit down, my friend;" and he gave her
The best chair in the place;
And I saw a quick blush brighten
Her haggard and listless face.

And then, in tones like music,
He sounded her frozen heart,
Till the thrill of a tender question
Sundered its ice apart;
And tears and sobs and passion
Came thick as the midnight rain;
And she told such a pitiful story
My own heart throbbed with pain.

"You see," said Phillip, softly,
"She is greater than you or I;
She has struggled and conquered where we, love,
Would maybe sink down and die;
She has fought in the dark, with demons,
With evil on every side;
And Satin has tried to strip her
Even of her womanly pride.

"Love, let us be very tender;
The lowliest soul may be
A temple of priceless treasures,
That only a God can see."
So the woman left our study
With the face of an angel of light;
And she is my noblest pattern
Who came as a beggar that night.

—*Buffalo Courier.*

Russian Marriages.

Yakovi Gorovitch was engaged in carving a little wooden figure. He showed considerable artistic taste in its execution. He was sitting on the outside of his log-hut, and from time to time raised his head and gazed at the scene before him, which was not remarkable. The country about was slightly undulating; dark woods in full foliage filled the background; a large river, from which constant supplies of fish came, flowed peacefully along; and beside him there was a garden filled with vegetables and fruit-trees. The water-melon was abundant in blossom, and cherries hung in tempting ripeness from the neighboring standards. Flocks of geese cackled and hissed, cows grazed on the banks of the river, and in the distance a horse or two might be seen dashing along in the wild enjoyment of freedom. As you looked more narrowly at the youth, you were struck with the long masses of dark hair tied back from the forehead with a red band, the handsome profile of his thoughtful face, and the expression of sadness and absence which marked his whole appearance. Evidently it was an effort for him to continue his carving. He seemed to want something which he did not possess. Hours passed away, and the sun was touching the horizon when his mother came and sat down beside him.

"My son," she said, "what aileth thee?"

"O, mother, dearest! I hardly know. I feel a want and sorrow and sadness, so that I could almost cry."

"Are you ill, my son? My child, your mother loves you; tell her what thy sorrow is."

"I know not, indeed, my mother, if it be not Marie Lavovna, of the next village."

"Ah, my son, is it so?"

"I believe, dearest mother, that I love the girl."

"And would you marry her if I could arrange it?"

There was hesitation. At length came a bright smile, and Yakovi answered, "Gladly, dearest mother."

No more was said. The old woman kissed her son, and left him to his thought and his carving, and as quickly as she could, walked to the nighboring village, and entered the home of Marie Lavovna. The party of serfs were engaged at their evening meal, and offered, as a matter of course, the cup of tea and the piece of bread to the stranger. She sat on, and remained till the party had dispersed with the exception of the father of Marie, who seemed to guess what was coming.

Finding him alone, and looking for some explanation of her visit, she commenced. "I have a dove at home, and he is very sad, and the head hangs down, and the feathers droop. He refuses to eat, and he will not drink of the water, but all day long sits on his perch and mourns. I have caressed him and placed him in my bosom, but he heeds me not. I have taken him from his perch and showed him the bright sun, but he hangs down his head. I have left him in the free air and in the midst of the flowers, but he moans all the more. I have gathered other doves beside him, and he regards them not, but looks at me with weary eyes. I love my dove—my gentle dove—and I fear he will die, so I came to you to save him."

"Save him! How can I save him, mother?"

"He has seen another dove, and his eyes have followed her. He is always looking toward her. She is so gentle, so beautiful; her feathers are so soft, and her eyes so tender; her wings plume themselves so peacefully, she walks with so humble a tread, and the music of her note so enchants him, that he will die if she come not beside him."

"But, mother, has your dove a nest? for mine has been tenderly nursed, and she cannot go to the cold in the night, nor bear the bitter blasts of the frosty air. She sleeps warm and eats well. Has your dove a nest?"

"My dove has a beautiful nest. It is warm and sweet; the wild flowers grow around it; and the hands of those that love it adorn it with all that doves most delight in."

"Ah, well, mother, but has your dove the corn and the water and the sand?"

"Betouchka, my dove has everything, and if your dove will come beside him she shall fare as well as with you. As well, did I say! ah, far, far better."

"But, mother, perhaps your dove pecks. He may tear the feathers from the wings and flap them in anger. My dove is very gentle, and very easily frightened."

"No, my father, my dove is loving to his mother and gentle with his father and his sisters. His brother speaks kindly of him, and all praise him. My beautiful, beautiful dove!"

"If it is so, my mother, you may bring your dove here for two days, and if my dove should like him, then perhaps the doves may build them a new nest in a beautiful field, and coo together in the spring."

Thus was the matter arranged. Yakovi Gorovitch was taken by his mother to the house of Marie Lavovna, and in the presence of the parents they saw each other twice. And it was then arranged that the marriage should take place.

Some weeks have passed, and Marie stands in her father's house in all the beauty of youth and health and happiness, decorated with the jewels of her mistress—for every Russian lady will lend her serf girl the means of appearing to the best advantage on the wedding day. A long procession forms itself to the village church, where the parties meet. In the sacred building there is a kind of desk in a small chapel off the large nave. On this there are three candles burning, to represent the Trinity—Father, Son, and Spirit. On this desk one of the relations places the picture of the patron saint of the family on a cloth. The priest removes the cloth and places the image properly on the desk.

Before the image and before the three candles the young couple stand in order to be united for life. Then the priests meets them dressed in his splendid robes, and now, after many prayers and some delicious music, the ring is to be put on. In the first place there are two rings, and these are changed three times. The man places the ring first on the woman's finger, then the priest changes the man's ring and places it on her finger, and then again the priest and the man join and place the ring where it is to remain for life.

Again prayers ascend, again a beautiful hymn is chanted, and then crowns are held over the heads of those who have been married. The priest joins their right hands together and leads them three times round the desk on which the painting rests, and on which the three candles are burning. There is much of crossing and bowing.

Then the Lord's Supper is administered in a strange way, with a cup-spoon; three times the wafer and the wine mixed are administered to each, and they rise from their knees.

The ceremony so far finished, the friends of the bride and bridegroom congratulate each other, but the young couple are beckoned to the altar by the priest, and with them alone he whispers prayers. At length, the whole service finished, the bridal party return home, and a scene of much enjoyment follows.

We have described the marriage of the serf under ordinary circumstances. It is generally well known that there are peculiarities in the marriage of the Russian priests. They are only allowed to marry once, before they become priests, and then they are obliged to marry into a priest's family. There are many customs in the Greek Church which are derived from the Jewish system.

THE NEW LAW REGULATING PATENTS, ETC.—The new law relating to patents, trade marks, and copyrights, provides that no person shall maintain an action for the infringement of his copyright, unless he shall give notice thereof, by inserting in the several copies of every edition published, in the title-page, immediately following, if it be a book, or if a map, chart, musical composition, print, cut, engraving, photograph, painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary or model, or design intended to be perfected and completed as a work of fine art, by inscribing upon some visible portion thereof, or of the substance on which the same shall be mounted, the following words: "Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year ——, by ——, in the office of the Librarian of Congress at Washington;" or, at his option, the word "copyright," together with the year the copyright was entered, and the name of the person by whom it was taken out, thus: "Copyright, 18—, by A. B.' For recording and certifying any instrument of writing for the assignment of a copyright, the Librarian shall receive from the person to whom the service is rendered, one dollar; and for every copy of an assignment, one dollar; said fee to cover in either case a certificate of the record, under seal of the Librarian of Congress, and all fees so received shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States. In the construction of this Act, the words "engraving," "cut," and "print," shall be applied only to pictorial illustrations or works connected with the fine arts, and no prints or labels designed to be used for any other articles of manufacture shall be entered under the copyright law, but may be registered in the Patent Office. The Commissioner of Patents is charged with the supervision and control of the entry or registry of such prints or labels, in conformity with the regulations provided by law as to copyright of prints, except there shall be paid for recording the title of any print or label, not a trade mark, six dollars, which shall cover the expense of furnishing a copy of the record, under the seal of the Commissioner of Patents, to the person entering the same.

A divorce case is attracting much attention in London, in which it appears that the respondent obtained an introduction to his wife through a matrimonial club, which was instituted to provide the members with opulent wives. The wife's fortune did not turn out so large as the committee had been led to believe it was. Hence an appeal to the courts.

To Yosemite Valley by Carriage.

The Congress of the United States was wise when it reserved the Yosemite Valley from the public domain; and it was liberal when it gave it, so reserved, to California, in trust, to be kept forever as a park for public use, resort, and recreation. But California, acting properly in accepting this park from the nation for the use of the people, has hitherto failed to appreciate the responsibility of the trust it assumed; for the State has not spent a dollar to make roads to the Valley and but a paltry sum for trails and bridges therein. As access to Yosemite has heretofore been by trail and on horseback, it has been attended by delay, danger, and discomfort, and these inevitable conditions of a trip there have kept thousands from visiting the Valley. By private enterprise, however, roads, trails, and bridges have been built, in years past, in and about the Valley, so that the most interesting points at Yosemite are accessible; and now, also, private enterprise has constructed a wagon-road, so that communication on wheels, by stage or private teams, is had between the San Joaquin and the Yosemite Valleys, thus opening to visitors, by an easy, speedy, and comfortable carriage or stage ride, all the wonders of Yosemite and the high Sierra around and beyond it.

At present, the most direct public communication with the Valley, over this road, is by rail to Merced on the San Joaquin Valley Railroad, and from there by stage through Coulterville to Yosemite. Private teams can, however, reach this road from all points in the San Joaquin Valley; those from the northern portions by way of Chinese Camp, Big Oak Flat, Garote, and the Bower Cave; those from the central and southern portions by Modesto or Merced, Coulterville, and the Cave. From the coast counties, the San Joaquin Valley can be reached by Pacheco and other passes, and thence by the above routes to Coulterville and Yosemite.

The scenery which this wagon-road opens up to those passing over it is new, varied, of surpassing interest, and must be seen to be appreciated. The foothills of the Sierra, their easy slopes sprinkled over with a growth of pine and oak, are as picturesque as an English park. The Bower Cave is a remarkable cleft in limestone rock, the result of the action of water in the ages past; it is large, deep, and has various side caverns connecting with the main cave. Pilot Peak and other high points on the line of the road afford fine and far-reaching mountain views, showing to the east the crest of the Sierra, with its various peaks lifting their heads fourteen thousand feet high; to the north and south, the line of the Sierra, a vast sea of mountains extending each way to the limit of vision; and to the west, the foothills, the broad San Joaquin Valley beyond, and bounding this in the dim distance the Coast Range of mountains. The forests passed are a wonder for the variety, beauty, and size of their trees—pitch and sugar-pine, fir, cedar, and a grove of Big Trees (having in it some of the largest trees known in the world), being the growths found on the higher portions of the road. The canon of the Merced River, into which the road descends and through which it passes to reach the Valley, forms a stupendous granite gateway to Yosemite, and its scenery of rock and river, of cataract and waterfall, with cliffs on either side half a mile high, fitly prepare the visitor for the wonders of the great valley he is entering. Passing into the Valley, the road leads by and in full view of the Bridal Veil, the Virgin's Tears, and the Yosemite Falls, the Three Graces, the Cathedral Rocks, Sentinel Rock, El Capitan, the Three Brothers, the North and South Domes, Inspiration, Union, and Glacier Points, Cloud's Rest, and the peaks and crests of the high Sierra beyond the cliffs which bound the Valley on either side—a succession of high waterfalls and of great rocks and cliffs, making scenes grander and more sublime than can be found elsewhere in the wide world. Landed at the hotels, tourists take their own time and way to visit the various falls and other points of interest around and above the Valley.

It is a matter of interest to the residents of this Coast and of the whole country that the Yosemite Valley is thus opened to travel on wheels. People from the East and from Europe, who have been delaying a visit here till they could see Yosemite, the greatest of all natural wonders, without discomfort, will now come here. The residents of our cities will take public conveyance and visit the Valley, while our farmers and the people in the rural towns will, with their own teams, seek and find that recreation, pleasure, and renewed health and life, for themselves and their families, which the mountain air and water and scenery in and about Yosemite will give them. In no better or more profitable way, both to body and mind, can the residents of our Coast spend a fortnight, after the harvest is gathered, than by making this Yosemite trip. With their own teams, camping as they go to and while in the Valley, the trip will be at once delightful, instructive, healthful, and inexpensive. This year the water in the streams which make the various falls in the Valley are fuller, and will remain so longer, than in ordinary years, because of the great fall of snow last winter, much of which yet lies in the high Sierra. As the rock scenery is always there, and this snow will keep the falls full, visitors can be assured of a pleasant and satisfactory trip to Yosemite in any of the summer or fall months.

The population of Great Britain and Ireland at this time is stated in the Register General's returns to be, now, 32,412,000, or 600,000 more than double the population enumerated at the first census in 1801. The population of Ireland in 1874 is only 84,000 more than in 1801. The population of Scotland in 1874 is 212,000 more than double the population of 1801. The population of England and Wales in 1874 is above 5,500,000 more than double the population in 1801.

HOUSEHOLD.

FLANNELS NEXT THE SKIN IN WARM WEATHER.—There is no doubt among military surgeons who have attended armies in India, and the West Indies, and our American surgeons who were in the South during the recent war—there is no doubt among such men that flannels should be worn next the skin during the hot season quite as much as during the cold. Several of them have taken occasion to argue that it is much more important during the hot than during the cold season. In this opinion I fully agree. It is during the hot season, when the skin perspires freely, that this most happy non-conductor should be interposed between the sensitive perspiring skin and the external atmosphere, with all its changes. During the cold season, when there is very little perspiration if cotton, silk, or linen be worn next the skin, and there be sufficient external garments, you will get on without sudden changes in the temperature of the skin—in brief, without that peculiar sensibility of the surface which the free perspiration of the summer produces. The great value of flannel next the skin during the summer season is strikingly illustrated in the dress of babies. If, during the heated term, a babe has next its skin fine linen, for example, it must have outside of this, in order to protect it from passing breezes, considerable clothing, which will provoke a great deal of perspiration. But if the little one have one thickness, simply, of pure flannel, soft lambs' wool (with no admixture of cotton), it will be sufficiently protected against the atmosphere, and the single garment will remain dry. In the other case the linen shirt is constantly soaked. Adults have precisely the same experience. If flannel be worn next the skin in every part, and the amount of clothing be very slight, there will be no chills or shivers, and the single thickness of flannel will be comparatively dry. If a gentleman wears flannel pants during the very warmest weather, and a flannel shirt, adding such bits of linen in the way of collar, bosom and wristbands, as his taste may suggest, and wearing over his shirt a thin alpaca or American silk coat, or perhaps, where fashion requires more, a vest of the same material, he will have the ideal summer dress. Woolen socks, with broad-soled leather shoes, or, what is better, cloth or colored buckskin shoes, will make altogether as perfect a dress as can be suggested. Every man, woman and child, whether old or young, sick or well, strong or feeble, whether living in the coldest or the hottest regions, should wear flannel next the skin at all seasons of the year, and under all circumstances. I can hardly name a more important condition of health.—*Dio Lewis in To-day.*

GLUE AS A CURE FOR CUTS.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* writes as follows: "For the last twelve or fourteen years I have been employed in a shop where there are over three hundred men at work, and, as is the case in all shops of this kind, hardly a day passes without one or more of us cut or bruise our limbs. At first there were but few who found their way to my department to have their wounds bound up; but after awhile it became generally known that rag glued on a flesh wound was not only a speedy curative, but a formidable protection against further injury. I was soon obliged to keep a supply of rags on hand, to be ready for any emergency. I will here cite one among many of the cases cured with glue: A man was running a boring machine, with an inch and a quarter auger attached. By some means the sleeve of his shirt caught in the auger, bringing his wrist in contact with the bit, tearing the flesh among the muscles in a frightful manner. He was conducted to my department (the pattern shop), and I washed the wound in warm water, and glued around it a cloth, which, when dry, shrunk into a rounded shape, holding the wound tight and firm. Once or twice a week, for three or four weeks, I dressed the wound afresh, and it was well. The man never lost an hour's time in consequence. The truth of this statement hundreds can testify to. I use, of course, the best quality of glue."

STAIR CARPETS.—To prevent the pile from separating at the edge of the stair and wearing off, pads are used. These are made of a low grade of cotton, covered with the cheapest muslin. A quilt or comfort that has seen service will answer the purpose of stair pads. In addition to increasing the lease of usefulness of the carpet, the pads prevent noisy clattering of feet; and in case the baby should fall down stairs the injury received would be materially lessened. When first laid down the carpet should be several inches longer than is needed, that it may be disposed after each shaking, so that a fresh place shall come to all the edges. A wisp or small dusting broom is the best for sweeping stair carpets. After thorough sweeping, a wet cloth may be used to good advantage in removing all dust

GRAHAM BREAD.—Bread of the whole grain, or as it is more frequently termed, "Graham bread," is made with much less labor than that from the bolted flour. Set the sponge in the ordinary way; when it is light stir in more flour; let it rise; then with as little kneading as will answer the purpose, make the loaves, and when they are light bake in a moderate oven. This kind of bread, like that made of rye flour, should never be molded hard.

If we want to see what civilization has done for us, in a nutshell, compare these old men choosing as under the eye of God their wisest and most upright man as their ruler, and solemnly invoking for him judgment and honor, and "Old Cockeye" acting as clown for the House with unbounded applause and playing fantastic tricks in the filth of his friends' dishonor. Only a people morally great as we, can afford to make a jest of theft and a vulgar farce of our legislation.—*New York Tribune.*

ANECDOTES.

A DIGNIFIED TRAVELLER.—A tall, portly and dignified citizen of the Quaker persuasion, well known in Philadelphia, arrived in New York, the other day, and having no baggage but a light traveling satchel, was utterly oblivious to the appeals of the hackmen as he emerged from the railway station.

"Fee—thavono Hotel! Fith Avenoo—goin' ritup! Fith Avenoo?"

Broadbrim stalked right on without a word. Another knight of the whip charged down on him.

"Say Nicholas Hotel? Say Nicholas coach? This way for the Say Nicholas."

No response from the passenger, and not a muscle moved at this appeal. Then there was a rush of half a dozen.

"Kerridge, sir, kerridge? Wanter ride up?"

"Winsur House? Whose a goin' up to the Winsur?"

"Astor House, sir?"

"Breevoort House? Breevoort?"

"Meatropolitan Hotel? Right down Broadway!"

"'Ere you are! kerridge, sir?"

The traveler, looming up like a tenpin among vinegar cruets, and face as placid as a pan of milk, was calmly and silently moving away from the crowd of jarvies, who looked after him with something like amazement, when a sudden thought seemed to strike one, who, running after him, seized hold of one of the handles of his traveling bag with:

"Deaf and Dumb Asylum, sir? Goin' right up."

This was too much. Dignity relaxed into a laugh, and the hack-driver got a fare for a down-town hotel.—*Com. Bul.*

"BETTER TAKE A SHEEP, TOO."—A valued friend and able farmer, about the time the temperance reform was beginning to exert a healthful influence, said to his newly hired man:

"Jonathan, I did not think to mention to you when I hired you that I shall try and have my work done this year without rum. How much must I give you to do without?"

"Oh," said Jonathan, "I don't care much about it; you may give me what you please."

"Well," said the farmer, "I will give you a sheep in the fall if you do without rum."

"Agreed."

"Father, will you give me a sheep too if I do without rum?" then asked the elder son.

"Yes; you shall have a sheep if you do without."

The younger son then said:

"Father, will you give me a sheep if I will do without?"

"Yes, Chandler; you shall have a sheep also."

Presently Chandler speaks again:

"Father, hadn't you better take a sheep too?"

BROTHER MOODY.—He was, like almost all young men of real power, imitative at the start. He adopted from others cant phrases and speeches. His catechism always began with one question: "Are you a Christian?" He was once asked to tea in a village in Michigan by a lady who was anxious that her husband, a leading lawyer, should be brought under Mr. Moody's influence. "Are you a Christian, Mr. Blank?" asked Mr. Moody. "I think I am," answered the lawyer. "How about yourself, now, Mr. Moody?"

I have heard Moody tell how, while in the Christian Commission service, he once propounded his favorite question to a Tennessee planter. But, as the man was deaf, his repeated vociferation of "Are you a Christian?" failed to bring a reply. Turning to the black man who stood by, he asked, "Is your master a Christian?" "No, massa; he's a Presbyterian." That was before Professor Patton's day.

It was not uncommon in those days for Mr. Moody to assail suddenly a strange young man with this point blank query. Of course he soon became noted for his zeal and eccentricity. A young man from the country, who had held a situation in the city for just three weeks, was thus accosted by him in the street: "Are you a Christian?" He replied: "It's none of your business." "Yes, it is." "Then you *must* be D. L. Moody," said the stranger.

"Madam," said Moody to an Irish woman, "won't you go to church tonight?" "An' whose is it? is it Moody's church?" "No; it's God church; but Moody goes there." "Troth, thin, I won't go. I'll go to hear an eddicated man, but I won't go to hear an ould blacksmith like Moody." With that she began to charge Moody with divers crimes, not knowing to whom she spoke. "You'd better be careful," said he, presently; "my name's Moody." "Tut! tut!" said she, with Irish dexterity and effrontery; "I know'd Moody afore you was borr'n."—*Christian Union.*

Of the 360 members of Congress, 124 are college graduates. Of the non graduates, 85 received an academic education; 65 only a common-shool education. Four were educated in private schools, and six were "self-educated." Of the remaining 75, a large portion took partial courses at college, or supplemented their early education by study in the law or other professional schools. A classification of the 124 graduates reveals the fact that Yale heads the list of the colleges represented in Congress.

It is noticeable how intuitively in age we go back with strange fondness to all that is fresh in the earliest dawn of youth. If we never cared for little children before, we delight to see them roll in the grass over which we hobble on crutches. The grandsire turns wearily from his middle-aged, care-worn son, to listen with infant laugh to the prattle of an infant grandchild. It is the old who are most saddened by the autumn, and feel most delight in the returning spring.—*Bulwer Lytton.*

A farmer gives this bit of advice, which contains a good hint: "If you want the boys to stay on the farm, don't bear on too hard when the boy is turning the grindstone."

The Story of a Necklace.

During my rambles through the gay arcades of the Palais Royal, I often paused to admire the beauty and luster of a magnificent necklace which was exhibited in the window of M. Foulin's shop. It was formed of a row of large, square emeralds, set in diamonds, and connected by diamond links, while from each square hung a pendent pear-shaped emerald, cut *en cabochon*—that is, without facets—the price of the ornament being, if I recollect rightly, 40,000 francs. It attracted considerable attention from the promenaders and *flaneurs* who frequent the Palais Royal. But, one day, it was gone from its accustomed place, and I learned from the police reports the reason and manner of its disappearance.

Among its most ardent admirers was a fine-looking old gentleman, whose tall, erect figure, soldierly bearing, snowy mustache, and red-ribboned buttonhole, all went to make up a perfect picture of an *ancien militaire*. After contemplating the necklace for some days through the plate-glass panes, he one morning entered the shop and requested the proprietor to permit him to examine the dazzling ornament more closely, as he had some thoughts of purchasing it. His name, he said, was Z——, General Z——. His only daughter was about to be married to a Russian nobleman, and he was desirous of selecting something very superb as a wedding present for her. The necklace was accordingly taken from the window and placed before the General, who admired it, inspected it closely, and priced it; but he finally departed without deciding to take it, the price being, as he said, a little beyond what he wished to pay. But in a few days he called and requested to be allowed to look at it again, remarking, at the same time, that he had met with nothing that suited his ideas so well. Again was the necklace produced, again inspected, and again replaced in the window, the General promising to call again, and being still unable to decide upon making so costly a purchase. He came on several occasions after that to admire the necklace, and to examine it closely in every part, still being apparently unwilling to pay the large sum demanded for it; but treated by the jeweler with every courtesy, the hope of disposing of so costly a trinket proving a sufficient incentive to politeness on his part.

Late one evening, about a fortnight after the day on which the General had first desired to inspect the necklace, he entered the shop, and announced his determination of taking it and paying for it at once. His pocket-book was produced, forty bank-notes of a thousand francs each were counted out, and carefully scrutinized by the wary jeweler, the costly trinket, in its velvet-lined case, was placed in the hands of its new possessor and deposited by him in an inner pocket of his coat, and the General turned to leave the shop. Arrived at the threshold, a sudden thought seemed to strike him. "Idiot that I am!" he cried; "I forgot that I had urgent need of that forty thousand francs this very night. A friend in difficulties—a debt of honor. Monsieur, I will say no more; but will you oblige me by returning to me the money I have just paid, and by keeping the necklace for me till noon to-morrow?" The courteous jeweler consented; the 40,000 francs were refunded; the case containing the necklace was replaced upon the counter; the case was opened, and the trinket glanced at as a mere matter of form, and then was laid away in the fire-proof safe. The General then took his departure with a profusion of thanks, and assurances that he would certainly call to pay for and take possession of the necklace at noon on the morrow. The next day came, and noon, afternoon, and night, succeeded each other. Another day followed, but the General still failed to make his appearance. The jeweler began to suspect that something was wrong; yet how could that be while the necklace still remained in his possession? A close inspection of the trinket confirmed his worst apprehensions. Something was wrong—terribly wrong—horribly and unrightably wrong—for the necklace in his possession was only a cleverly-executed copy in imitation stones of the original ornament! The pretended General must have had the case containing the counterfeit necklace in his pocket when the real one was handed to him; and, when he returned it to the jeweler, it was an easy matter to substitute one case for another. The transaction having taken place at night, the imitation necklace looked, under the gas-light, sufficiently like the original to defy detection, unless it were very closely examined. The many visits of inspection paid to the shop beforehand were doubtless undertaken by the thief for the purpose of becoming sufficiently familiar with the gems and general design of the coveted ornament to enable him to execute a perfectly accurate copy. A rather singular phase of the affair is the fact that the thief was able to obtain, for some hours at least, so large a sum as 40,000 francs, for the bank-bills which he tendered to the jeweler appear to have been undoubtedly genuine; and it is an amusing object of speculation as to what he would have done if M. Foulin refused to accommodate him by taking back the necklace and returning the money.—*Appleton's Journal.*

Rather a good story is told on Senator Carpenter. Wishing to be witty at the expense of a page, he told the boy to go to the document room and get him a copy of the Mortification bill. Some Senators sitting near were informed of the joke; and prepared to laugh at the page's discomfiture. The lad went on his errand and soon returned with a copy of the bill for the repeal of the salary grab! The Senators roared, and Carpenter grinned a ghastly smile.

A member of the Springfield, Mass., School Committee recently said: "Them teachers ought to be examined; they shan't have no vote of mine, unless they be."

The Religion of the Laplanders.

The church was full of Lapps, and although I saw here and there as fine a young fellow as I would wish to meet, the major part of them were little, brown, weather-beaten figures, standing about five feet nothing, all clad in real Lapp costume. Has it ever been the reader's luck to attend a benefit at a low fighting-house in London, and to take a notes of the countenances of the smaller class of fighting men who form the principal actors in the scene? If so, he can form a very good idea of the general character of Lappy physiognomy. One and all seem to have been cast in the same pugilistic mold—bullet heads, high cheek-bones, low foreheads, bright sunken eyes, and flattened noses. In fact, if they had only been cropped close, and dressed in tight trousers and Newmarket coats, I would have challenged all London to pick out a bunch of more thorough-paced little blackguards than I could have collected from this congregation. The women were ranged in pews on one side, the men on the other (and this is the fashion in all Swedish churches), and, except that the former kept their high-peaked sugar-loaf caps on during the service, you could see little difference between the two. None of these ladies could boast of much personal attraction, their countenances being exactly like those of the men, and quite as brown and knotty. But there was one face which peeped down from the gallery, from which I could hardly take my eyes off, and which even haunts me to this day. It was that of a young, flaxen-haired Lapp girl, about seven years old; and a sweeter or more cherub-looking face I never set my eyes on; and the little blue peaked cap, braided with silver perched jauntily on her head, gave a lively kind of expression to perhaps the sweetest face I ever saw in my life. I never yet saw a child so beautiful as this wild Lapp, and a painter might have made his fortune if he could only have transferred the expression of that countenance to his canvas. Certainly there can be no truth in breeding if such a little angel came from the rough stock that filled the body of this church. The services passed off quietly enough, the communion began, and a curious sight it was to see these vagabonds run along the tops of the pews, like so many rats on a plank, in hot haste to reach the altar; and now commenced a scene such as I never witnessed in the house of God, and trust I shall never witness again. It seems that within the last few years a kind of fanaticism has crept in among these Lapps, and the Word of God, instead of "pouring oil upon a bruised spirit," as every one is taught to believe who will read the Scriptures aright, only fills them with imaginary terrors, and, far different from the creed of the real Christian, they seem to think the best atonement they can make for their sins lies in outward show. I have seen a little of this kind of humbug in other churches in Sweden, where at certain parts of the service the women all commence groaning and sobbing so loud that you can scarcely hear the clergyman. This, however, soon passes off, and is scarcely worth notice. These Lapps, however, must have been far more susceptible, or far more wicked, for all at once, when the communion service began, two or three women sprang up in different parts of the church, and commenced frantically jumping, howling, shrieking, and clapping their hands. I observed one middle-aged female particularly energetic, and who sank down in a kind of fit after about five minutes' exertion. The infection soon spread, and in a few minutes, two-thirds of the congregation "joined in the cry," and all order was at an end. Five or six would cluster round one individual, hugging, kissing, weeping, and shrieking, till I really thought that some one would be smothered. One old patriarch in particular, who sat close behind me, seemed an object of peculiar veneration, and the Lapps crowded from all parts of the church to hug him. How he stood it I cannot imagine. The religious orgies of the wild aborigines in Australia round their camp-fire are not half so frightful as this scene, for they at least do not desecrate a place of worship with their mad carousals.—*Shilling Magazine.*

HARD WORK FOR WATER.—The sperm-whaling voyages were the most protracted and tedious. Some forty years ago, an incident transpired on board a sperm whale-ship, while cruising about the equator, in the Pacific, which was amusingly illustrative of the tact and energy of her master in managing affairs, after wearing away nearly a whole season with indifferent success. Near the close of the cruise, the supply of fresh water had become alarmingly short for the allotted time before returning to port. This was a source of regret, with both officers and men, as it was hoped they could fill the ship before the season terminated; and the captain would not have listened for a moment to the proposition to put the crew on a short allowance, had it been suggested. He, however, ordered a drinking-cup made, so as to be easily secured to, or detached from, the royal mast head. Having placed it in its exalted position, all hands were mustered, and given to understand that they would have their regular allowance of tea and coffee served night and morning; but when any one (including himself) desired to quench his thirst during the day, he must go aloft, get the drinking cup, bring it on deck, obtain and drink the water (without spilling a drop), then take it back and place it at the mast-head again. The narrator of this episode jocosely remarked, that, "It was wonderful to observe what a 'persuader' against too much drinking was the exercise of 'shinning' to the royal truck twice, for a pot of water." And, by this means, the supply held out; and before the end of the cruise, they improved the timely opportunity of filling every empty cask with oil, and trimmed their sails for the homeward passage.—*Scammon's Marine*

[From the Commercial Herald.]

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

FLOUR—Our millers for the most part are doing but little business at present, two of the largest city mills idle. The impression very generally prevails that the export requirement this year will be much less than last year. It is, however, too early to speak decidedly upon this subject, not knowing the result of late heavy shipments to the United Kingdom that have not yet reached their destination. At this writing there is some demand for Superfine for the outgoing China steamers, the very low rates an inducement to shippers; yet most of the Chinese merchants, who are the leading purchasers, buy cautiously at the rates demanded by local millers. Oregon continues to send us of her surplus. The steamship Ajax brought 1,556 qr sks and the bark Rival from Columbia River 7,869 qr sks and 490 hf sks. Exports for the week include the steamship Ancon's cargo for Central American ports, say 5,022 qr sks and 1,170 hf sks Extra. The bark D C. Murray for Honolulu carried 1,471 qr sks and 50 hf sks ditto. Sales for export, 1,000 bbls Golden Gate Mills Extra; 1,000 bbls Golden Age Mills Extra; 2,400 qr sks Superfine Golden Age, and 2,000 qr sks do El Dorado Mills, for export, upon private terms. The local trade for Baker and Family Extras is good at very full figures. Superfine of various grades sells at $@$4 50; Extra Superfine, $4 75; Baker and Family Extras, $5@5 50 ₹ 196 lbs. The best brands made on this coast sell in small jobbing lots at $5 75@6 ₹ 196 lbs, all in hf and qr sks. The Starr Mill, Vallejo, is rapidly prosecuting its enlargement, and will on or before September be prepared to grind upward of 1,200 bbls every twenty-four hours.

WHEAT—There is considerable new crop arriving, the bulk of which was however bought inland, or contracted for at $1 70 or thereabouts for July delivery. The Grangers are also sending in more or less to their agents for shipment abroad on their own account, and upon vessels chartered some time since, and at rates far above those ruling at date. Another party, somewhat noted for his eccentricities of character, is doing business here and at Stockton (same as last year) under the *nobriquet* of "The Farmers' Co-operative Union." He is buying Wheat in Stockton and shipping the same on board of the Fr bark France Cherie, paying £4 5s freight to a direct port, or £4 7s 6d to Cork for orders. The present price of good shipping Wheat is $1 60, and for delivery at Vallejo purchases to some extent have been concluded at $1 55 ₹ ctl. The Rival from Oregon brings 2,686 sks old crop. The offerings are daily becoming larger, with no great anxiety to purchase at over $1 50 ₹ ctl. The Grangers will have their hands quite full in endeavoring to control the markets of this coast. Already we see trouble ahead, and as we have before stated some of the more prominent and wealthy have already withdrawn from the Order. Sales for the week include 3,000 ctls new crop, purchased prior to arrival at $1 70; 7,500 sks good for export, $1 60; 4,000 sks do, deliverable at Vallejo, $1 55; 10,000 sks rejected at $1 40 for milling; 9,000 sks prime old for milling, $1 70; 1,000 sks extra choice do, $1 80. Liverpool quotations have declined materially; for average, 11s 5d@11s 8d; do, shipping, 10d@12s 6d.

BARLEY—The receipts of new crop are more liberal, with a fair local demand. Sales for the week include 1,200 sks choice old Brewing at $1 80. Of new, 2,500 sks choice Bay in lots sold at $1 20; 2,250 sks do, $1 15; 750 sks dark Coast, $1 05; 200 sks do, $1 07½; 500 sks bright Coast, $1 10; 750 sks bright Bay, $1 12½@1 15 ₹ ctl. The schr Hera from Columbia River brought us 606 ctls old crop.

BARLEY MALT—We note a recent sale of 25 tons for Denver; quotable at $2 75 ₹ ctl.

OATS—The market is very stack, with a large stock of old grain in warehouse. The Hera from Columbia River brought down 1,973 sks; the Ajax from Portland had 3,111 sks, and the Rival 423 sks; the Cambridge from Port Gamble, W. T., had 4,309 sks. These heavy supplies from the North, without any export outlet, causes a marked depression; besides, we are now receiving from Salinas Valley and other points parcels of the new crop, these latter selling at $1 40@1 45; say 1,500 bags; 2,950 sks old in lots at $1 30@1 55; extra choice held at $1 60@1 65 ₹ ctl.

TALLOW—We note sales of 6,000 lbs at 7¼c; 5,000 lbs Soap Grease, 6c.

POTATOES—The arrivals from Halfmoon Bay have been liberal, and prices have declined to $1 25@1 50; Mission $1 12½@1 25 ₹ 100 lbs.

WOOL—The annual circular of E. Grisar & Co., proprietors of the San Francisco Wool Exchange, dated July 1, 1874, is as follows:

The market for Spring clip of this year closely resembled that in 1871. Wools throughout the season met with ready sale, and although receipts were large no accumulation occurred. There is a smaller stock in store at present than at any time during the past three years, and very little to come forward from the country. The first arrival here of Spring Wool was later than usual, as shearing was delayed by rain. Prices realized for the first parcels received, on account of the decided improvement in condition over last year's Wools, so far exceeded the expectation of growers that they made every exertion to hurry forward their Wools. The increased carrying facilities made less time than ever before necessary to bring them to market. The accompanying statement of the movement of Wools shows that the larger part of the clip was handled within two months, and that the imports and exports during this time exceed any previous season in amount. Limited stocks in Eastern markets, and the presence here of an unusually large number of Eastern buyers, caused an active demand for all kinds of Wool, especially as buyers were anxious to have their purchases marketed East before the domestic clip began to arrive, and an upward tendency in prices throughout the season. Opening rates were about 22c for free and 18c for defective Wools. The advance was gradual, until free Wools realized 26@26c, with sales of strictly choice free at 26@26c, and defective 21@22c. The condition of Southern Wools has never been so good before, and they contained less bur than usual. They met with ready sale as long staple Wools, even when they contained a few burs, having been generally preferred to shorter staple free parcels. The considerable increase in production has made up for the deficiency in the clip of the North, caused by the mortality of flocks of that section. Wools from the middle counties were also remarkably good. The improvements in the Northern Wools has been less general, although part of the receipts were in superior condition and of good staple. The proportion of long staple parcels was small, and apparently shearing twice a year is becoming the rule among growers. Oregon Wools are coming forward slowly. The receipts so far seem to be of the same character as the clip of last year. The proportion of combing Wools is less, and these Wools now contain very little deserving of the name. Receipts of California Wools during the past six months have comprised 58,001 bags. Of these, 36,281 bags, averaging 277 lbs, were received by railroad, bag and river steamers, and 21,720 bags, averaging 226 lbs, from the south by steamers and vessels.

Oregon Wool is now coming quite freely; the Ajax brought 366 bales. The range for Oregon fleece, 27@33c—say for Eastern Oregon 27@28c; choice, 32@33c; Humboldt fleece, 29@31c; Nevada, 25@28c. The Oregon crop is estimated to be one-fourth greater than that of 1873. Sales for the week, 250,000 lbs in the aggregate.

CORN—The demand is very light, with fair offerings; the asking price is $2, but sales are hard to make except at a small reduction.

CORN MEAL—Is in fair request for feed, jobbing at $42 @43 ₹ ton. Pockets for table use, 2½@3c ₹ lb.

RYE—The offerings are very free, and in the absence of any considerable demand the price has fallen to $1 25 ₹ ctl.

OIL CAKE MEAL—Offerings upon Change of lots of 100 tons at $27, without finding buyers.

HAY—The receipts are very considerable, quite in excess of the current demand. Small cargo sales are however daily made at $8@14 ₹ ton.

SEEDS—We quote clean Flax at 3c; Canary jobbing at 4@4½c; Mustard Seed, 1½@2½c for White and 2@3c ₹ lb for Brown; Alfalfa, 12½c ₹ lb.

COTTON—Advices from the interior valleys are exceedingly encouraging respecting the growing crops.

BUCKWHEAT—The demand is light; price nominal.

BRAN AND MIDDLINGS—The present mill price is jobbing lots $17 for the former and $27 50 ₹ ton for the latter.

BEANS—We quote jobbing rates: Bayos, 2½@2¾c; Butter, 6@7c; Pea, 5½@5½c; Small White, 5@5½c; Pink and Red, 4½@5c.

HIDES—There is a good demand for Dry at 18½@19c; Murrain, 12c; Wet Salted, 8½@9c.

LEATHER—The local consumption is largely and steadily increasing, mainly for the manufacture of Boots and Shoes.

BEESWAX—The stock is very light, quotable at 25@ 27½c, extra choice 30c, according to quality, with little demand.

HONEY—Free receipts of Los Angeles, both strained and comb. The market is exceedingly dull. Strained is now held at 7@12½c; comb at 20@25c, with a light business.

ONIONS—Are in excess of demand, and are selling from 62½c@$1 ₹ 100 lbs.

CATTLE—Meats of all descriptions plentiful and cheap; quality excellent. Slaughterer's prices are: Beef, ₹ quarter, first quality, 5½@6c; second quality, 3½@5c. Mutton is plentiful at 4½@5c. Spring Lambs, 6@7c. Calves are scarce at 6@9c. Hogs are in fair demand, and prices are firm at 6½@7c, the latter rate for small, which are very scarce, and 5½@6½c for dressed, the latter for choice small Hogs.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—The receipts of fresh Roll Butter are about equal to the daily consumption, selling readily at 30@32½c, the latter for extra choice; firm at our quotations with a prospect of an advance soon. California keg Butter is selling at 27½@30c; pickled Roll, 30@32½c. Receipts of tub and firkin Butter by rail from Iowa and Illinois have been quite large during the month. Sales have been quite free within the range of 18@22c, according to quality and condition. Eastern Cheese are in good supply; jobbing at 14@16c. Eggs—fresh California are scarce and firm at 28@30c; 3,000 dozen Oregon, just received, sold at 24@25c.

FRUIT—Tropical varieties are quite plentiful and are slow of sale. Cherries are scarce; a few arrived on the last steamer from Oregon. Gooseberries are out of market. Peaches are flooding the market: Early Crawford sell at $1@1 50 ₹ basket; Hale's Early and Strawberry, if choice, bring 75c@$1 ₹ basket; while common can scarcely be sold though offered to peddlers at 25@30c ₹ basket. Figs are also hard to sell—very plentiful. Bartlett Pears are coming forward in small quantities. Apples of better quality are taking the place of small inferior trash lately rushed into market, and with difficulty worked off. Plums promise to be a very large crop, and the surplus would pay if dried. We quote as follows: Apples, cooking, 36@37½c ₹ box; choice, 50c@$1. Plums, 2½c ₹ lb. Apricots, 6@8c ₹ lb. Peaches—Crawford, $1@1 50 ₹ basket; common, 50c ₹ box; 25@31 ₹ basket. Pears—Bartlett, $2@2 50 ₹ box; Bloodgood, 60@75c; Dearborn Seedling, 60@75c. Cherries—choice, 15@20c ₹ lb; common, 7@12½c. Strawberries, $8@8 ₹ chest. Raspberries, 12½@15c ₹ lb. Blackberries, 2½@3 ₹ lb. Currants, $1 25@2 ₹ chest. Figs, 2½@3 ₹ lb. Crab Apples, 3½@4 ₹ lb. Oranges, Tahiti, $3@3 ₹ M: Australian, 20@ 25c ₹ lb. Lemons, Sicily, $12@16 ₹ box; Los Angeles, $25 @30 ₹ 100: Australian, $8 ₹ 100. Limes, $10@12 50 ₹ M. Bananas, $2@4 ₹ bunch. Pine Apples, $3@6 ₹ doz. Cocoanuts, $18 ₹ 100. Watermelons, $7@14 ₹ 100. Cantaloupes, $1@2 ₹ dozen. Grapes, 4@8c ₹ lb.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CREAM FOR CHURNING.—Juhlin-Dannfelt, of the Academy of Agriculture at Stockholm, writing of a Swedish butter factory, remarks of the cream: "It should not be kept more than two days in the warmer part of the year, nor more than three days in colder weather, before being churned; otherwise it easily turns bitter, and acquires an unpleasant after-taste, which is transmitted to the butter made from it, whose value is thereby much diminished." He adds: "It may be accepted as a positive rule that the fresher and sweeter the cream is, so much the finer is the butter made from it." On the other hand, two eminent authorities in the same place—Prof. Alexander Muller and Dr. Eisendtuck—a few years ago, after a long period of careful inquiry and experiment, came to the following conclusion: The souring of milk or cream has, directly, little to do with preparing them for the churn. Its influence is, however, otherwise felt, as it causes the casein to pass beyond that gelatinous condition in which the latter is inclined to foam strongly at low temperatures, and, by enveloping the fat globules, hinders them uniting together. On churning cream that is very sour, the casein separates in a fine granular state, which does not interfere with the "gathering," of the butter. Cream churned when slightly sour, as is the custom in the Holstein dairies, yields butter of a peculiar and fine aroma. Butter made from sour cream is destitute of this aroma, and has the taste which the Holstein butter acquires after keeping some time.—*London Field.*

YOUNG DUCKS.—The best food for young ducks is oatmeal. If they are hatched under a hen, you may let them be at liberty with her, providing them with oatmeal mixed with water in a plate. If there is water they (to the hen's great discomfort) will dabble about on the edge of it, and find some food. If hatched under a duck, the safest plan is to confine them for a fortnight in some old place, such as a pigsty, where the faulty paving or earth allows of puddles. They must be fed here in the same way. The objection to a duck being at liberty with her brood is, she drags them about toward evening, when the flies are about; she takes them under beetling banks, and often leaves some behind. Where there is only a small and open pond the duck may be safely left at liberty with her brood.—*Cottage Gardener.*

FRACTURED BONES.—There is no mystery about the treatment of a broken bone: it will heal any way, the time varying according to the age and quiet of the fowl, and the deformity depending upon the degree of displacement of the fracture. In keeping the ends of a broken bone together, the breeder will have a good opportunity to draw on his mechanical skill, but will find that his restless patient will generally leave his hands deformed. The best results come from treating broken shanks. "Brown paper, saturated with white of egg, and suffered to harden," makes a good enough splint. Pasteboard wet and molded to the shape of the limb is also good. In the case of broken wings, tie the feathers together about an inch from the end. Fowls with limbs deformed from fractures breed well enough.—*Poultry World.*

CLEANSE THE MANGERS.—The mangers of horses, cows and oxen, when supplied with cut fodder and meal, frequently become offensively sour, in consequence of the decomposition of the wet meal that adheres to the corners of the feed boxes. This is apt to be the case especially when animal do not lick the corners entirely clean. If a small portion of feed is allowed to remain in the manger only a portion of a warm day it will become sour, and the offensive effluvia will taint the entire manger, so that an animal will often refuse to eat his accustomed allowance, unless compelled by keen hunger. The true way to manage mangers is to scrape the corners clean at least twice per day, removing every particle of rejected food. Then, if the manger does not smell as sweet as a butter bowl, let the corners be washed out with hot water, wiped clean and a handful of caustic slacked lime be sprinkled in the manger. If mangers are kept clean they will seldom become offensively sour. If an animal leaves a potion of his feed, a new mess should never be given on the rejected feed.—*N. Y. Herald.*

OYSTER SHELLS FOR CHICKENS.—Fowls that are confined in coops or yards require some active lime aliment. If permitted to run over a farm or large garden, they will generally obtain sufficient in the way of shale limestone, decayed snail shells, etc.; but, if kept in confinement, one of the best assistants towards their health and the formation of egg shells, is that of finely broken oyster or clam shells.

Mark Twain has made fast to the comet's tail, and thus swung himself into public notice. He announces that one Barnum and himself have leased the celestial visitor, and propose to fit it up with 1,000,000 state rooms in the tail, to make a grand star-gazing and inspection excursion. The comet will start under their auspices July 20, and return December 14, 1991, which is "at least forty years quicker than any other comet can do it in." Twain mentions as a mark of their public spirit that the fare will be but $2 for every 50,000,000 miles traveled, which is surely a fair price. "Complimentary round trip tickets have been tendered to Gen. Butler, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Richardson, and other eminent gentlemen, whose public services have entitled them to the rest and relaxation of a voyage of this kind." Mark would earn the gratitude of the nation, if he could carry out his programme, and take along these illustrious dead-heads.

Taming the Humming-Bird.

The ruby-throat has sometimes been tamed. Mr. Webber, in his "Wild Scenes and Song Birds," says, after several unsuccessful attempts, at last "I succeeded in securing an uninjured captive, which, to my inexpressible delight, proved to be one of the ruby-throated species, the most splendid and diminutive, that comes north of Florida. It immediately suggested itself to me that a mixture of two parts of loaf-sugar, with one of fine honey, in ten of water, would make about the nearest approach to the nectar of flowers. While my sister ran to prepare it, I gradually opened my hand to look at my prisoner, and saw to my no little amusement as well as suspicion, that it was actually 'playing 'possum'—feigning to be dead most skillfully. If lay on my open palm motionless for some minutes, during which I watched it in breathless curiosity. I saw it gradually open its bright little eyes to peep whether the way was clear, and then close them slowly as it caught my eye upon it. But when the manufactured nectar came, and a drop was touched upon the point of its bill, it came to life very suddenly, and, in a moment, was on its legs, drinking with eager gusto of the refreshing draught, from a silver teaspoon. When sated it refused to take any more, and sat perched with the coolest self-composure on my finger, and plumed itself quite as artistically as if on its favorite spray. I was enchanted with the bold, innocent confidence with which it turned up its keen black eyes to survey us, as much as to say, 'Well, good folks! who are you?' By the next day it would come from any part of either room, alight upon the side of a white China cup containing the mixture, and drink eagerly, with its long bill thrust into the very base. It would alight on my fingers, and seem to talk with us endearingly in its soft chirps." Mr. Webber afterward succeeded in taming several of the same species. He gave them their liberty occasionally, and they returned regularly. At the time for migration they left for the winter; but, the next spring, they sought their old quarters, and accepted the delicious nectar kindly provided for them, and by degrees brought their mates.—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Several Southern papers are urging the importance of introducing the English sparrow into the cotton fields as a sure remedy for the worm, and the effective service of this industrious bird, in ridding the parks and trees of New York and other cities of the caterpillars which used to infest them, is confidently cited as a conclusive argument in favor of the plan.

There is already, as we have previously noted, a little dissension among the Grangers. Some of "the embattled farmers" want to know where all the money goes which is paid into the Grange treasuries. There are 12,000 Granges, it is urged, in existence, with an average of 50 members each, and $2,500,000, it is estimated, have been paid in initiation fees and dues. "What has become of all this cash? Who is enriching himself by his grangership?" are questions which the curious are begining to ask. It is not a point upon which we can give any information. Perhaps the estimates are too much like supper-clubs.

The French are unsettled and uneasy. The Bonapartists have been very active, circulating appeals, eulogies of the dynasty, establishing newspapers, etc. MacMahon has arrested some of them, and suppressed the distribution of photographs of the young prince. The effect of this will be only to make new friends for the "persecuted" young man, and create a wider demand for his picture. A delegation is laboring with the Count Chambord to induce him to issue a liberal proclamation, which, they think, would give them a majority in the Assembly. MacMahon is firm in asserting his purpose to maintain his authority for the seven years agreed upon, which pleases the Bonapartists, and causes the Bourbonists to swear. The Republicans are agitating by public meetings, and seeking a dissolution of the Assembly, as they feel sure of securing a Republican Assembly if they can compel a new election. A few newspaper suppressions make up the remainder of the political news from France.

REVEALING A HUSBAND'S SECRETS.—Lady Davies, in her "Recollections," tells the following amusing story: "While we were both standing opposite Mr. W——'s dressing room, the door of which, in the haste of his departure, had been left open, I perceived a gentleman's wig hanging there, and inquired of Mrs. W—— to whom it could belong, for Mr. W—— was the last man I suspected of wearing one. She burst out laughing at my question, and in reply to it exclaimed, 'For goodness' sake, don't let him know—pray never say that I told you; but that wig belongs to my husband. Nor that alone, for he has four in all—one with very short hair, as if it had just been cut; another with very long hair, as if it wanted cutting; another with the hair moderately long; and one elaborately dressed for parties. Sometimes,' she said, 'I can scarcely prevent myself from laughing when I hear an intimate friend advise him to go and get his hair cut, and perceive how, by change of wig, it is supposed that such advice has been promptly taken.'"

The apologies made for the nephew of the Emperor of Russia, who stole his mother's diamonds, did not go far with the court of justice. It was claimed that the young man was insane. Nevertheless, he was stripped of some badges he had honestly won on the battle-field, and banished to Siberia for life. "Roman judicial virtue" may be supplanted by the later expression, Russian judicial virtue.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough, or a "slight cold," which would yield to a mild remedy; if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches give sure and almost immediate relief.

"There is no such word as FAIL" about PRATT'S ABOLITION OIL. It is a speedy and positive remedy for Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Pleurisy, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, Sprains, Bruises, Stiff and Swollen Joints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Colic, Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Lame Back, and all aches and pains, internal and external. For sale by all Druggists. A. McBOYLE & CO., Druggists, San Francisco, Proprietors.

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GROOVE RING FRUIT JAR.

As the season is now at hand for putting up fruit, growers and families generally are casting about for the most approved can or jar in which to preserve the more perishable products of the garden and orchard. We herewith present one which possesses a great many features of superiority. It is cheap, easily sealed, and as readily opened for use. Its construction and use will be readily seen by examining the accompanying illustration. The cover is made of tin, and fits into the grooves as shown, where it is easily made air-tight by pouring in the sealing-wax. The device shown upon the left is placed over the top of the bottle, after sealing, to prevent the raising of the cover from expansion of the air within the jar. Being made of glass, it is not liable to the serious objections rightly urged against the use of tin for such purposes. It costs one-fourth less than any self-sealing jar in the market, and is extremely simple in construction and use. It is devoid of springs, rubbers, etc., the latter being an important matter, in having no rubber to taint the fruit. Manufactured by the **San Francisco Glass Works**, King Street, foot of Fourth, opposite C. P. R. R. Depot. Office, 320 and 322 Washington Street, San Francisco.

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THICK, WITHOUT RATS, from $3 to $4 25; long switches, $5; three long heavy side curls, $3 25; long single curl, $1. First quality hair. Tangled hair made into curls or switches. Side curls steamed for twenty-five cents. All work done cheaper than elsewhere. JOHN D. WILSON, 414 Sutter Street, opposite the Synagogue, San Francisco.

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SOLDIERS' WAR CLAIM AGENCY, No. 34 MONTGOMERY BLOCK, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

W. H. AIKEN, Attorney at Law, and Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic in California and Nevada, will give prompt attention to the Collection of Additional Travel Pay, now due California and Nevada Volunteers discharged more than three hundred miles from home. Soldiers can depend on fair dealing. Information given free of charge. When writing inclose stamp for reply, and state company and regiment and whether you have a discharge. Congress has extended the time for filing claims for additional Bounty under Act of July 28, 1866, to January, 1875, so all such claims must be made before that time. Original Bounty of $100 has been allowed all volunteers who enlisted before July 22d, 1861, for three years, if not paid the same when discharged. Land Warrants can be obtained for services rendered before 1855, but not for services in the late war. Pensions for late war and war of 1812 obtained and increased when a flowed for less than disability warrants, but no pensions are allowed to Mexican and Florida war soldiers. State of Texas has granted Pensions to surviving veterans of Texas Revolution. New Orleans and Mobile Prize Money is now due and being paid. W. H. AIKEN also tends to General Law and Collection Business.

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The composition of this Food is analogous to Breast Milk.

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THE MAIN LEAF Catarrh Remedy.

In offering the MAIN LEAF to the public, the proprietors fully realize the obstacles to be surmounted ere its rare virtues are appreciated, in consequence of the numerous impositions practiced by unprincipled Charlatans and Quacks, whose highest ambition has been to defraud the public of their money, and instead of ameliorating their condition to add another link to the great chain of human misfortunes. If, by the aid of science or good luck, we become instrumental in affording those suffering from

COLDS IN THE HEAD, HEADACHE, OR CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH,

Immediate and permanent relief, we shall feel that we have not labored in vain. Although

"THE MAIN LEAF"

Is now for the first time being generally introduced on this coast, its reputation has for a long time been well known in the East. The merit of this preparation has been so thoroughly tested, and its efficacy so indisputably confirmed, when used, that the proprietors have been induced to locate an agency in San Francisco, where it can always be obtained in such quantities as the purchaser may desire.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 1, 1874.

Messrs. Crane & Brigham, Agents of the Main Leaf: This is to certify that the MAIN LEAF CATARRH REMEDY has completely cured me of a Chronic Catarrh. Several friends of mine use it. In every instance it afford immediate relief and speedily accomplishes an effect al cure. A trial of it will convince the most skeptical. WILLIAM F. FRENCH, 926 Market Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 22, 1874.

Messrs. Crane & Brigham, Gents: Having suffered for years with Chronic Nasal Catarrh without obtaining the desired relief, notwithstanding I placed myself under the treatment of different physicians, I was advised to try the MAIN LEAF. I take pleasure in informing you that the relief was immediate, and I can conscientiously recommend the MAIN LEAF to all like afflicted. I have tried every remedy placed before the public; all, however, failed, except the MAIN LEAF.

I remain yours, gratefully, J. J. R. DE PREFONTAINE, 543 Natoma Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12, 1874.

Agents of the Main Leaf—Dear Sirs: This will certify that for the past four years I have had the Chronic Catarrh so bad that I was constantly disturbed in my sleep by the effort to clear my head and throat, which I have entirely cured with one bottle of your MAIN LEAF CATARRH REMEDY, and now feel as well as ever.

Yours, truly, N. S. COOS, 1284 Fourth Street, San Francisco.

Crane & Brigham, Agents of the Main Leaf:—This is to certify that for ten years I was afflicted with Chronic Nasal Catarrh. I used different remedies. Nothing relieved me, until a friend gave me some of the MAIN LEAF REMEDY. I tried it. The result was that after using two bottles, I considered myself cured. My son was also completely cured of the same disease. I have given it to several of my friends, and in every case it has proved a success. Being an old resident of California, an knowing how prevalent diseases of the head are on this coast, I feel it my duty to urge all who have colds in the head, or catarrh, to give the MAIN LEAF a fair trial. I am satisfied what the result will be. The Remedy speaks for itself. If any one will take the trouble to call on me, I will with pleasure give them a full and fair statement of my experience in the use of the Main Leaf Catarrh Remedy. H. AYERS, At A. Folsom's Carriage Manufactory, Spring Street, between California and Sumner.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1, 1874.

Messrs. Crane & Brigham, Agents of the Main Leaf: I hereby certify that the use of the MAIN LEAF has completely cured me of Catarrh of seven years standing; and I know of several instances where it was used for colds in the head with perfect success. All the R. M. only needs is to become known to the public; its virtues will then be fully appreciated. G. S. WALKER, 801 Leavenworth St.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10, 1874.

Messrs. Crane & Brigham:—Having used the MAIN LEAF REMEDY for colds in the head, I hereby certify that I found immediate relief. C. SIMMONS White's Place.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 17, 1874.

Messrs. Crane & Brigham, Agents of the Main Leaf: This is to certify that, having used the MAIN LEAF REMEDY for colds and pains in the head, I found relief, and can recommend it as being the sure remedy for colds in the head, etc. DENNIS MAHER, No. 68 Jessie St.

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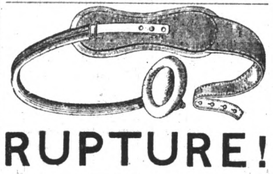

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